HORNBY, July 28, '53.

From the Transcript.

Letter from Ethan Spike.

Deer Sur :- Again arter a lapse of inter-

vales, I take my pen in hand an am sot down to renew thro' the sarculatin' medeaum of

the Transcript-(my thosen orgin)commu

nion with my numerous friends and the pub-

Say to them friends an to that ere public,

that ef there has hin a wide gap in that ere sweet communion, it hain't bin cuz I liked

'em wus, but orfis more. Day in and day

aout, week arter week an month arter month

has all the energies of my natur bin worked

like a Taxas nigger to bring about this grand desideratum of eventocolities. Ef St. Paul fit with wild beasts at Effingham, so have I

fit agin wild ents, mormons, an federaists in

Hornby. Under the broad cannerpy of a

merrid um sun at the airlyest blush of Orron-

ry to the goin' daown of the same, and even to the burnin' of midnight vigils—workin',

writin', swearin', lyin'—an all for an orfis that I didn't git! O, tempus macabeebus, pollywogus, Jerrycho! Sich is fame! Why of I'd hin an oneddicated, iligiterate aberla-

shun inemy of aour blessed perladyum, I

Squire Gould an Squire Edwell, Gents .:

THE PORTLAND INQUIRER, 18 PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY AT 68 EXCHANGE ST., PORTLAND ME.

WILLEY & THURSTON, PROPRIETORS.

CHRMS-\$2,00 a year, or \$1,75 in advance or within ADVERTISEMENTS inserted on the usual terms.

COMMUNICATIONS are to be addressed to the EDITOR, Resizes Letters to the PUBLISHER, and both, post

V. B. PALMER, The America Jew paper Agent, is the only His receipts will be regarded as payments. His offices are—BOSTON, Scotlay's Building; NEW YORK, Tribune Building; PHILADELPHIA, N. W. corner Third and Chestons St.

From the Water Cure.

WATER. Thy station is high; Earth's beautiful daughter.

The bride of the sky. The fond earth dotte bless thee, With gentle delight, And soft clouds caress thee Embosomed in light.

Thy purly stream - wander 'Med wild blooming flowers, Or gently meander Through green shady bowers

Anon wildly leaping Allown the cascade Or pensive'y sweeping Along the green shade

Of thee, O pure water, Of thee do we sing. Wine, wine is a mocker, It leaveth a sting. Ye gav, and ve happy, O, fly from its thrall, Twill lead you to ruin,

Turn, turn to the fountain Where bright waters flow, From hill side and mountain, Wherever ye go. "Tis il wing for thee; Health's surest protector

'fwill mock at your fall.

A Yankee Story.

It ever will be.

(The funny columns of the English papers derive more of their "stuff for smiles" from the papers of this country than from any other source. We find in one of them this ludicrons ancedote of the "Bewitched Clock," which was quite new to us:)

About half past eleven o'clock on Sunday night, a human leg, onveloped in blue broad cloth, "might have been seen" entering Deacon Cephas Barberry's kitchen window. The leg was followed, finally, by the entire person of a live Yankee, attired in his Sunday-go-to-mentin' clothes. It was, in short, Joe Maywood who thus burglariously won his way into the deacon's kitchen

"Wonder how much the old deacon made by orderin' me not to darken his doors again?" soliloquized the young Slavery have been ingenuously met. Abobut didn't say nothin' about winders .-Winders is just as good as doors if there aint no nails to tear your trowsers onto. Wonder if Sally'll come down? The critter promised me. I'm afeard to move about here, cause I might break my shins over somethin' nuther, and wake the old folks. Cold enough to freeze a Polish bear here. O, here comes Sally."

The beauteous maid descended with a pleasant smile, a tallow candle, and a box of lucifer matches. After receiving a rapturous greeting, she made up a rousing fire in the old cooking stove, and the happy couple sat down to enjoy the sweet interchange of vows and hopes. But the course of true love ran no smoother in Barberry's kitchen than it does elsewhere, and Joe, who was just making up his mind to treat himself to a kiss, was startled by the voice of the deacon, her father, shouting from his chamber door: "Sallie! what are you getting up in the middle of the night for?"

"Tell him it's most morning," whispered Joe.

"I can't tell a fib!" said Sally. "I'll make it a truth then," said Joe: and, running to the huge, old fashioned clock that stood in the corner, he set it at

"Look at the clock, and tell me what time it is," cried the old gentleman.
"It's five, by the clock," answered Sal-

ly; and, corroborating her words, the old clock struck five. The lovers sat down again and resumed

their conversation. Suddenly the staircase began to creak. "Good gracious! It's father!" exclaimed Sally. "The deacon! by thunder!" cried Joe.

"Hide me, Sally !"

other word, he concealed himself in the case, and closed the door. The deacon was dressed, and sitting himself down by the cooking stove, pulled

out his pipe, lighted it, and commenced smoking deliberately and calmly. "Five o'clock, eh?" said he. "Well, I shall have time to smoke three or four pipes, and then I'll go and feed the critters "Hadn't you better feed the critters

fust, sir," suggested the dutifut Sally.
"No,smokin' clears my head and wakes me up," replied the deacon, who seemed not a whit disposed to hurry his enjoy-

Burr-r-r-whizz-ding! ding! ding! went the clock. "Tormented lightning!" cried the dea-

con, starting up, and dropping his pipe on the stove; "what'n creation's that?" "It's only the clock striking five !" Whizz! ding! ding! ding! went the

clock furiously. "Powers of mercy !" cried the deacon.

"Strikin' five! it's struck a hundred al-

"Deacon Barberry!" cried the deacon's better half, who had hastily robed herself, and now came plunging down the staircase in the wildest state of alarm, "what is the matter with the clock?"

"Goodness only knows," replied the old man. "It's been in my family these hundred years, and never did I know it to

Whiuz! ding! ding! went the clock

again.
"It'll bust itself!" cried the old lady, shedding a flood of tears," and there won't be nothing left of it. '

" It's bewitched !" said the deacon, who retained a leaven of good old New England superstition in his nature. "Any how," said he, after a pause, advancing resolutely towards the clock, "I'll see what's got into it."

"Oh, don't," cried his daughter, seizing one of his coat-tails, while his wife clung to the other. "Don't!" chorussed both the women together.

" Let go my raiment," shouted the old deacon, "I an't afeared of the powers of darkness.

But the woman would not let go so the deacon slipped out of his coat, and while from the sudden cessation of resisatance, they fell heavily on the floor, he darted forward, and laid his hand on the clock-case. But no human power could open it. Joe was holding it inside with a death grasp. The old deacon began to be dreadfully frightened. He gave one more tug. An unearthly yell, as of a fiend in distress, burst from the inside, and then the clock-case pitched head foremost at the deacon, fell headlong on the floor, smashed its face, and wrecked its fair proportions. The current of air extinguished the lamp-the deacon, the old lady and Sally fled up stairs, and Joe Mayweed, extricating himself from the clock, effected his escape in the same way which he entered

The next day all Appleton was alive with the story of how Deacon Barberry's clock had been bewitched, and, though many believed his version, some, and especially Joe Mayweed, affected to discredit the whole affair, hinting that the deacon had been trying the experiment of tasting frozen cider, and that the vagaries of the clock-case existed only in an excited im-

However, the interdict being taken off, Joe was allowed to resume his courting, and won the conseut of the old people to his union with Sally by repairing the old clock till it went as well as ever.

Extradition of Fugitive Slaves. BY GEORGE P. TALBOT.

Revised from the National Antislavery Standard.

[CONTINUED.] I do not think the able arguments that have been offered to vindicate the American Constitution from the charge of sanctioning litionists have been interested by them, as ingenious defences of a desperate cause .-Pro-slavery jurists and judges have never even felt at liberty to entertain the discussion, warily keeping in the line of bad precedents rather than trusting their own reasons with an independent re-investigation of the subject. The same cool audacity that has subsidized the popular religious, and made them instruments of supporting and sanctifying Slavery, has perverted all the precedents of the law and bribed the opinions of jurists to give it a Constitutional character. Slavery first went to a false Christianity and got itself baptized, next to a bribed indiciary and got itself legalized. We have allowed ourselves to be pushed from the consistency of our private opinions by the persistent effrontery of this monstrous assumption. Public sentiment always modities the rigidity of law. A bad public sentiment has from the first tampered with and degraded the original phraseology of our primal law. We have gratuitously admitted that Slavery was a national institution. Even Northern women have chosen to load upon their own consciences the intolerable guilt and meanness of slaveholding, and to fling back angry reproaches upon those who have meekly rebaked it, rather than to repudiate it as a local rascality, for which they were no more responsible than for polygamy among the Mormons. This popular ini-. pression is not based mainly upon the constitutional obligation, but results from that sedulous surveillance which the slave-power have exercised over legislation, law and pub-

The tyranny of this oligarchy would have been no less complete if there had been no equivocal language in the Constitution for it to pervert, for it has never hesitated to violate even its own sense of the Constitution when its exigencies required it. The largest power it ever claimed would have proved insufficient for its own maintenance, nay even for its own existence. While the spirit of freedom has been held to the very refinement of strictness in its construction of the "Oh, I know," said he. "I'll squeeze into the clock-case." And, without anmental guaranties. The rulings of the American judiciary under the obviously unconstitutional Fugitive Slave Act show conclusively that they are not in a position to give relia-ble opinions, where the interests of Slavery are concerned. The weight of this influence, therefore, of a public sentiment so deeply rooted and far-spread, sedulously cultivated by political and commercial interests, sup-ported by the zeal and eloquence of all ambitious men, should first be carefully esti-mated in order to be laid out of the discuson of our Constitutional obligations towards

> First, let the question be met whether there First, let the question be met whether there is any debatable ground here for us at all. The Supreme Court of the United States, say some, have decided (granting that they have) that the Constitution contains a specific obligation to return fugitive slaves; the Supreme Court alone can make authoritative interpretations of the Constitution; the general obligation to support the Constitution carries with it an obligation to abide by such authoritative interpretation. This forsuch authoritative interpretation. This formula has been pushed to an unwarrantable ength, as if it presented the conclusion of the whole matter, while in fact these propositions sitions are scarcely relevant to the direct

ine of discussion. The United States Supreme Court has no peculiar power. It is ust like any other court, and has the same kind of powers as the petty municipal Court, or the county Justice of the Peace. Neither the one nor the other ever presume to settle mestions coming before them speculatively, but only specifically, and in reference to the particular case under their consideration. Law is not an exact science; its o dest precedent are but opinions, originating in a fluctuating discretion, and not discovered principles of absolute truth. Courts do not presume to utter oracles; the whole force of their judg ment exhausts itself in the single issue of the case. They do not determine even the abstract rights of the parties in the matter litigated, but only that one shall enter upon the possession of his claim and that the other shall submit to that possession. The same parties may litigate a similar controversy before the same tribunal the very next day, and that tribunal, instead of being bound by the precedent of its former decision, may affirm an opposite one, and reverse the re-lation of the parties. The decision, when arrived at, only determines a status in which the parties must acquiesce, as the end of that controversy. It has no more power to influence their abstract opinious than to in-fluence their feelings. The litigant, who fluence their feelings. The litigant, who strenuously contested a claim he believed to be right, and his advocate who conscientiously argued it, retain their abstract opinions after they have been adjudged unfounded, by a tribunal, from which no earthly ap-

peal can be taken. If a court does not even presume to change the abstract opinious of persons contesting claims before it, if it gives and will give no pledges that it will be itself bound by its own judgments, it it will not permit itself to be a moment hampered in the freedom of its discretion, how can judicial judgments effect speculatively other persons than those immediately concerned? Why am I held by the opinion of an old court, when that court is not held by its own opinion?

To say that the decision of the United States Supreme Court fifty years ago, or one year ago, putting a construction on the Conlitution, in the adjudication of a particular case, shall shape my private opinions of the obligations of that constitution, shall determine the sense in which I, and every funcionary, State or National, take the oath of allegiance, the sense in which the great mass of my countrymen recognise their citizenship, is giving to that decision a scope and authority for which I can see no sanction in the constitution. If we have a tribunal of sych peculiar character, it is an anomaly in our political system. No court in any civilized or uncivilized country was ever created for such a purpose before. Law itself is metamorphosed in the judicial utterance of such a tribunal, and takes its place with chemistry and mathematics among the exact The only sphere of legal investigation left is, not what is the law, but what has been decided; what are the precedents. If the Supreme Court has such an extraordinary jurisdiction over private opinion as this, then the whole range of American poli-tics is vastly restricted. All discussion in Congress or by the press, upon matters either directly or inferentially legislated upon in the Constitution, is perfectly irrelevant, unless as argumentation to influence the Courts. Free thought and free inquiry offly wait the convenience of the national judiciary to impose upon them the perpetual silence of despotism. No political question has been discussed since the formation of the government which the Supreme Court may not, any day, put in the category of res adjudicata and require every c tizen, upon the sanction of his oath, to conform his private

The fact is, the Supreme Court have no more power to interpret the Constitu than has the 'foul Fugilive Slave Law Commissioner." Neither pronounces an opinion that convinces my judgment or compels my assent, but both may inflict upon me or my friend a legalized outrage of fines, imprison ments, enslavements, against which I find myself provided with no legal redress. Because they have wrongfully decided against my liberty, am'l to believe ever afterwards hat I have no legal liberty, and confess that I was mistaken in so pertinacionally claiming a hoon to which I had no right?

In this connection I may as well dispose of a subject corollary to the main argument: What is the obligation of our national oath of allegiance, our swearing to support the Constitution, and towards whom is it assumed. It is thought that the fact, that the United States have a written Constitution changes the nature of the contract of citizenship, and thus a man might hold a seat n the British Parliament, who would be kept by stress of conscience out of the American Congress. In the former office, it is said, he swears general allegiance to the laws and precedents of the realm; in the latter, to observe the terms of special stipulations in a written Constitution. But there is no great dissimularity in the promise of he oath in the two cases. All governments have a right to expect from their citizens alegiance to their fundamental law, their conexpression of a natural relation, like that of children to a father. In all cases it is subservient to the higher obligations of abstract morality. It is allegiance to the nation's character, to its purity, to its vitality, in one word, to its highest welfare. This is the leading obligation of the oath to support the Constitution of the United States. It is an oath of fealty not so much to specific clauses as to its whole substance and spirit, to the rights and liberties it secures, the democracy it defines and guarantees. This oath is more sacredly kept in devotion to the great principles which constitute the vital spirit of the Constitution, than in slavish acquiescence, in the bad sense, which a tribu-nal and a public opinion, bribed in the inter-ests of oppression, have imputed to its letter. If the oath is to be considered as a prom-

ise, then, as in all other oaths, the promisee is God and the conscience. It is not a promise to the nation. They can neither exact nor interpret it. Even if it were a promise o the nation, it is not to the majority of the nation, nor to its controlling interests, nor to the nation of to-day. It is a promise to the llions of the enslaved; to ancestors whose work we pledge ourselves to maintain and protect; to a posterity to whom we desire to

hand down a pure life and just fame.

Never before in our history was the fidelity of the patriot and philanthropist so much required to support the Constitution, weak-rend by repeated assaults of an arrogant ened by repeated assaults as proened by repeated assaurs of an arrogan-and domineering tyranny, perverted to a pronaganda of Slavery, housing behind its fair billars, and beneath its massive roof, the rufan breeders and buyers of human flesh.

Have no very intimate friends.

that Kesta was a citizen of the United States, and as such was entitled to protec tion from our country. Well, as things stood, the captain was in doubt how to act, but asked that further time might be allowed so as to hear from Mr. Marsh, who was daily expected at Constantinople. The Austrians gave untill last Saturday, the 2d of July. Other letters came from Constantinople, but still Captain Ingraham was in doubt, and after a little conversation with the Consul went on board the Austrian brig-of-war to see Martin Kossta, after some conversation Martin Kossta demanded protection from the American flag. Capt. lugraham then told him he should have it. The Captain and Consul returned on board our ship, and the Captain sent word to the Austrian that he demanded Martin Kossta by four o'clock in the evening. After this was known, tremendous excitement spread throughout the ship; all hands were called to quarters, to make preparations for action, the big guns were loaded; cutlasses, small-arms, boarding-pikes, and everything ready for an engagement. The surgeons brought out their instrument, ready to cut off legs, patch up wounds, &c. The shore was crowded with people to witness the engagement, as they thought bloody work was going to take place. The news spread like wild-fire

couldn't apparently bin treated was.

But I have larnt a lesson. Ah, of I'd studied the bible half as well as I did the Argus' I should'nt hav bin tuck in as I hav. Since Pve gin up all hope, perlitikally, Pve bin read-in' the scripters in coarse, and find a good deal of good advice in it. To wit, viz: that ere passidge which warns us not to trust in princes' feathers. Et I'd only known it a few months ago, it would have saved a deal of wear and tear-to say nothing of better than nine dollars that I'm aout of pocket. Ishan't lay any thing up agin General Pearce, cos I think he's bin bamboozled, an bin kept from knowin' my desarts as he orter. But he's mist it most orful. In leavin' me sout he's deprived the country of a faithful sarvent and hisself of abaout the all-firedest cheese that was ever got up in Oxford caounty. It was made in a half bushel hoop, an was nearly all new milk, and had a tansy border all raound it, and ever so many stars encarcling aour State motter, 'Ipsy Dicksey' -- all worked aout in green sage.-That ere cheese was to have bin gin to the President as a sort of penny-token of my admiration an distinguished consideration. But naow—afore he should hav a bit on't, I'd see him in—Fellerdelfy fust! Chop me up for sargengers of I would'nt I don't know what I shall do with the cheese -whether I shall keep it for the kittle-show or send it on to the kristal fare at New York.

Pm about discouraged, nothing seems to go right with me. I jined that Kuba concern, what did I git by that? Why, I got a place in a Spanish dungen where I was nearly eaten alive by fleas! When the general government offered a reward for niggers an arter a deal of truble I got one, did I git the reward? No, the ongrateful varment gin me the slip. An' naow arter cenjest spilin' myself in perlitikal sarvices, where am I? Is my nose is the nose of any of the Spike family whatsover or whomsoever in the public crib? No! no!—Instead of reapin, the reward of my public sarvices I'm reapin' Seth Peabody's rye at fore-an-six a day, an all the loaves and fishes I've seen is the rye an ingun, an pollock that Seth's hired gal brings aout at 11 o'clock .- Here's a wretched commint terry upon ongrateful republicks. When I looks at these things—when I see modest merit overlooked, and talents such as mine a wastin themselves in a rye-field, at fore-anreme Court may six a day' I trembles for the perpitocity of nour free instertooshuns .-- I'm nyther a pront nor a son of a profit, nyther dus it require a spirit of profysy to see that them instertoo huns is standing on slippery places, an that aour holt upon the great perladyum of hewman rites isn't much more sartin than the holt of a greased pig's tail! When people see niggers in aour rale kars, an even in sour meetinhousen, and a general subvarsion of all the great principles fit for in the Mexican an Maderwasky wars-they'll perhaps begin to git their eyes open fur enuf to see that all was brot abaout by not gitting the right men

into orfis. Perhaps the government thinks that the county of Oxford is satisfied with the apint ments. Wal, perhaps it ar. But just let 'um declare war agin Kuby, Kannerdy, or Kallerforny an send here arter recruits, an they'd find them apintments an the licker law to gether has made patryotism a scarce article in these parts. Haowsoever it,s never too late to do good, an perhaps of I was apinted even naow, to some sung place-perhaps, l say, I might look at the whole subject in a different pint of view. There's no knowin—I should't wonder a might.

Seth wants to know haow abaout sellin the rale road to the british. He owns a shear—Seth duz—au he says haow ef it paid in brittish goold he shouldn't darst touch it, coz they hav ollers bin trying to sarcumvent us by means on't, an for his part he's not goin to be catched with it. But arter all his talk, I haint any doubt that ef the old harry wanted him an would bait his trap with a suvrin he'd ketch the old teller afore bed time. Why, silver his old picter, he's workin' me eenjest to death at fore-an-six a day, an half starvin me at that. I should like to But I'm gitting riled and shall git to he parsonal bumby, so I'll haul up till next

Diskonsertly, Yours, ETHAN SPIKE.

Smyrna Affair. The following letter is from an officer of the St. Louis to the National Intelligencer:

UNITED STATES SHIP, ST. LOUIS, (

SMYRNA, July 7, 1853. I wrote you that one Martin Koasta, a Hungarian refugee, had been forcibly taken on board of an Austrian brig-of-war, and confined in double irons. Although he was not a citizen of the United States, still he made his declaration of intention to become such. Captain Ingraham, knowing that certain death would await the man if he should be carried to Austria, determined, if possible, to save him, if he could do it without compromising our flag. Orders had been issued by the Austrian Consul to carry the man away on the 26th of June. Capt. Ingraham, hearing this on the night of the 28th, sent his pro-

test that the man must not be carried away until it was fully settled whether or not Martin Kossta was an American. On the morning of the 29th, our ship made sail, and bore down towards the Austrian brig, and anchored near, so that we could watch and see that the man was not carried off. The Austrians thinking that we were going to take the man, made every preperation to receive us. During the morning, the Austrian captain sent word that the man would not be sent away. Letters came the same day from Mr. Brown, the Charge

d'Affairs ad interim at Constantinople, stating throughout Smyrns, and the people were as much excited as we were. Delegates come off to the ship to see if something could not

be done to prevent an action. After four or five hours, (happily for all parties) the American and Austrian Consuls came to a compromise; that is, the Austrian Consul, who had full control of the man, consented that Martin Kossia should be delivered up into the hands of the French Consul, who consented to take charge of him, until everything was fully settled by the two governments as to who had claim to the man Well, after this was settled, of course we all breathed much freer than we did before. No doubt many would have been killed on both sides. Although our guns are much larger than the Austrians', still, at the near quarter we intended fighting, their guns would have been just as destructive as ours. The Austrian force consisted of one brig of sixteen guns, one schooner of ten guns, and three mail steamers which would no doubt have assisted in the engagement. So you see their force was much larger than ours. There was a general rejoicing after the matter was settled, and the American citizens in Smyrna gave a dinner to Capt. Ingraham and his officers on the 4th of July. There was a general jollification, and there was a popping of bottle corks instead of the big guns. Last night we gave a ball on board to some of the residents of Smyrna, who have been very kind to us since our arrival

Hopeless Disorder vs. Democratic Harmony.

President Pierce hoped to "harmonize' the Democratic masses of our country under self-seeking and dishonest party leaders, by adroit management in the dispensation of spoil. He has signally failed. In the great State of New York the Hunker and Barnburner factions have split apart—never again to coalesce. Nothing can exceed in bitterness the language which is daily used by the several pseudo-democratic presses of that State toward each other. The Argus and the Atlas in Albany, the Courier and tho Republic in Buffalo, the National Democrat daily engaged in single combat or general

It is due to the Post to say that it is always dignified and gentlemanly; but it is terribly severe at times, when the game is large enough to warrant the expenditure of the requisite intellectual strength. To say that Mr. Pierce has failed to reconcile the conflicting elements which were conglomerated to give him his unparalleled vote, is not to say enough; for he has made the confusion and the animosity worse and more intense by the very acts which were designed to heal all differences.

We are told that a very distinguished citizen of Detroit or Ohio, does not hesitate to tell his friends that the President has committed a blunder; and further that the ranks of "the party" in the Empire State are hope-

The violent papers, of both wings of the fossiliferous democracy, openly make game of the idea that there are offices enough to produce harmony, by a division of the spoils. The Rochester Union, baruburner, says: "We are considering the appointments as a political arrangement, and in that respect

we believe it is admitted in all quarters that they indicate weakness, or a want of correct

information, on part of the appointing power.'
And the Albany Argus (Hunker Pierce paper) commenting upon this, says, that "Thus we have an illustration of the splendor of that scheme of harmonizing and consolidating the coalition-facetiously known as the "united democracy of New York" which consists in proscribing true men and petting traitors. Nothing short of all the spoils of office can satisfy the cravings of the free soil cormorants, who, without shadow of a claim to preferment beyond the tens of thousands of whigs who voted for Pierce and King, have already been the recipients of the lion's share." Jas. Maurice, Hunker, M. C.; from New

York City, is so mad at the appointment of a few Barnburners, that he lets off the following paragraphs at the President and the Post Master General:

"For the present it will be sufficient to observe that if I had believed it possible that the nominee of the last Baltimore Democratic Convention, could lend himself to the furtherance of a faction north or south my name would not have been presented for your suffrages. And if the great body of the American people had not been deceived into his support, as I was, General Pierce would still have been practicing law at Concord, and illustrating by turns the politics and the jurisprudence of New Hampshire, "I have no unfriendly feelings towards the tion of his qualifications for the office he now holds, than the people of Pennsylvania had for his judicial fitness."

Both parties seem to care nothing about principles, any further than the profession of particular opinions will be like to assist in the procuring of office. The spoils are openly avowed to be the bone of conon both sides, Such disgraceful exhibitions of cupidity show plainly that the time for a

new and purer party has come.

The Washington Union has taken a part in the New York quarrels, and of course, espouses the Hunker and pro-slavery side. It proceeded a few weeks ago solemnly to any out of the warty the Few Poet Alb. Atread out of the party the Eve. Post, Alb. At-

lis, Buffalo Republic, and others of the Fa nburner faction. not allay the fend. In its rep'y the Republic

"Having proved that the Union and its conductors, have neither democratic principles nor democratic affinities, and that their sentiments and feelings are on the side of those who hold human liberty, popular rights and republican institutions in atter abhorrence, we pronounce it and them totally unfit for democratic association, aliens to the democratic faith, and strangers to the democratic house-hold." - Mich. Free Democrat.

A Perfect Wife

Edmund Burke, the distinguished orator, presented to his wife, on the anniversary of their marriage, his idea of a "perfect w which is supposed to be a true portrait of Mrs. Burke. It is certainly a lovely picture, worthy of the pen of the author of "The Essay on the Sublime and Beautiful." The following passages are extracts.

The character of-"She is handsom, but it is beauty not arising from features, from co aplexion or from shape. She has all three in a high de-gree, but it is not by these she touches a heart; it is all that sweetness of temper, benevolence, innocence and sensibility which. a face can express, that forms her beauty, She has a face that just raises your attention at first sight, it grows on you every moment and you wonder it did no more than raise

your attention at first.
" Her eyes have a mild light, but they awe when she pleases; they command like a good man out of office, not by authority but | demand so much more reasonable than he

"Her statue is not tall, she is not made to be the admiration of everybody, but the hap-

"Her voice is a soft low music, not formed to rule in public assemblies, but to charm those who can distinguish a com any froma fifty dollars, to make a feast, and burn plencrowd; it has this advantage-you must come close to hear it.

"To describe her body, describes her mind; one is the transcript of the other; her understanding is not shown in the variety of matters it exerts itself on, but in the goodness of the choice she makes

"She does not display it so much in saying or doing striking things, as in avoiding such as she ought not to say or do "No person of so few years can know the

world better, no person was ever less cor-rupted by the knowledge.
"Her politeness flows rather from a natural disposition to oblige, than from any rules on the subject, and therefore never fails to strike which now prevents their use—the matting those who understand good breeding, and

those who do not. takes no more from the beauty of the female character, than the solidity of marble does rom its polish and lustre. She has such virlues as make us value the truly great of our own sex. She has all the winning graces that make us love even the faults we see in the weak and beautiful in hers .- Journ al o

Resolutions of the Methodist Maine Conference.

Resolved, 1st, That we regard Slavery as of man, not of God, as the result of the disturbance of the original balance of human Republic in Buffalo, the National Bemocrat turbance of the original balance of dispensable article from 50 to 75 per cent. oduct of the flesh, not of the spirit, originating where all of earth's woes did, viz., in sin, that it pertains therefore most especially to the kingdom of Satan, is anti-Christian and can never blend with the institutions of God's kingdom or harmonize with grace, that it is a stupendous relic of a dark and barbarous age, drifting down into the light and warmth of better times, with other wasting masses of wholesale and barbaric iniquity, all of which by their presence among us are obscuring the glory of Christiauity, retarding civilization, and delaying the glorious consumation which shall give to Christ Jesus the throne of the entire world.

Resolved, 2d, That we will consecrate our individual and associated influence to the severance of this immense evil from its pres ent complicated and adverse relation to the church of Christ, to the body politic, and social, that we will humbly implore wisdom and help from God, that we will embed as an addissuitable means to bring an efficient aud discriminating Christian discipline to bear upon the bought them of a privateersman, and must let it stand as it was. The silver was must let it stand as it was. The silver was and kindness of our manner, that we consider this work a part of our Christianity, from which we will not cease until the termination of Slavery or of our own lives.

Higher Law in Virginia.

Extract from a Speech of Hou. JAMES BAR-BOUR on a Bill for abolishing Imprisoment for Debt, Delivered in the Senate of the United States, Feb.17, 1824,

"The question now presented for decision is simply this—Is it right to punish, by imprisonment, the honest but insolvent debtor? I grant you the power. but I deny you the moral right. I do not mean to encumber the liscussion with any constitutional question. High as THE CONSTITUTION is, I appeal to an authority still HIGHER—to the patent held by Man directly from his God, by which his libetry, and the right to its enjoyment, was guarantied. It existed before constitutions or ocieties themselves. The image impressed upon him at his birth was the sign of the Cov pant, and should have been the shield against es violation"-and more of the same sort.

TOMB OF BENJAMIN FRANKLIN .- At inte > vals, says the Philadelphia North American, we find in print a reference to the obscure corner where lies, hidden from public notice, the remains of the illustrious statesman and philosopher, whose labors here in our own midst are among the proudest memories of our metropolis. The following, which we find in the New York Evangelist, presents

the subject briefly, yet strongly and truthfull:
"A dilapidated dark slab of stone, at the uthwest corner of Fifth and Arch streets, Philidelphia, marks (or did a few years ago) the spot where rest the remains of Benjamin and Deborah Franklin; but you cannot see their grave nor read the inscription without scaling a high brick wall, in voilation of the law, or securing a good opportunity and the favor of the sexton, each of which is said to be attended with difficulty, So well hidden is this grave, and so little frequented, that we have known many native Philadelphians, of men's and women's estate, who could not direct one to the locality where it may be

THE VALUE OF AN OLD MAN IN CHINA .-The reasonableness and placability of the natives w r, on one occasion, evinced in rather are narkable manner at Chusan, whil: I was there. An Englisman had come across some wild ducks in the canal inside the city, at which he fired with a ball, all his she

having been previously expended. The bul-let missed the birds, and, glancing from the water, killed on old Chinaman, who was

sitting at his own door, enjoying his pipe.

TERMS, \ \\$2,00 A YEAR, \ \\$1,75 IN ADVANCE.

The unfortunate sportsman, horrified at the result of his silly thoughtlessness, hurried away to take counsel with his friends, who recommended him to try to settle the matter with the relatives of the deceased, to prevent their complaint from being laid formally before the authorities who would be obliged to award a heavy punishment for such reckless carelessness. With this view one of his friends was dispatched to visit the family to condoic with them for their less, and to explain how thoroughly it was the result of accident. He deplored the unhappy circumstance which had deprived the state of so reliable and a second to the s family of so valuable and so respectable a member, and pointed out the cheering fact that he was very old, and, in the natural course of things, could not have been expected to live much longer, and that pecuniary recompense should be made to console the family for a few months' society they emight have anticipated enjoying with him. They admitted that he was old, very old, and as he could not have lived long, they mentioned a hundred dollars, as a sum likely to have a good effect in assuaging the bit-terness of their affection.

The ambassador, delighted at hearing a

anticipated, but concealing his satisfaction, pointed out that the deceased was so old that he could hardly have estimated his short remnant of existance at such a large sum; "She has all the firmness that does not that he had died a very quiet and easy death, exclude delicacy; she has all the softness and that very likely he was wanted in the that does not imply weakness.

and that very likely he was wanted in the other world, so that the unlucky bullet other world, so that the unlucky bullet might be esteemed a messenger despatched by the gods. He thought, therefore, that ty of joss-stick and paper money, would be sufficiently satisfactory to the spirit of their departed ancestor. The matter was finally scitled to the satisfaction of all parties, by the payment of seventy-five dollars; and I question whether one might not have shot two-thirds of the old boys of Ting-hae at the same reasonable rate, notwithstanding the veneration in which age is held.—Power's Book on China.

COTTON MATTRESSES .- A patent has recently been granted for an improvement in the manfacture of cotton mattresses, which which now prevents their use—the matting and gathering in knots of the wool, by in-terlocking of the fibres. By a very simple She has a steady and firm mind, which device, the inventor has produced a mattress possessed of the softness and warmth of the feather-bed if desired, of greater elasticity than hair or moss, and entirely free from unpleasant odor. As proof of its extraor-dinary elasticity, a mattress about six inches in thickness has been repeatedly reduced by hydraulic pressure to the thickness of three-quarters of an inch, and on leaving the press it immediately resumed its original size. The patentee failed to dispose of his right upon terms equal to his estimate of its value, and left the United States with the intention of introducing the mattresses abroad. It is therefore impossible at present to bring into use here an invention which will furnish an consumption of cotton .- Rochester Democrat.

> SILVER NAILS .- An incident is connected with the history of the North Church in this city, the facts of which are not generally known, and it may prove interesting to our readers. It appears that, towards the close of the Revolution, the good people of the North Church found it necessary to make some repairs. They sent on to Boston and purchased some nails, which in due course of time arrived, and upon opening the kegs, lo and behold! one of them was found to contain Spanish dollars. "This was a go!" The deacons assembled—held a consultation -and the result was, they wrote on to Boston and informed the merchant who made the sale that there was an error in shipping the The merchant, acting upon the principle of our banks of the present day, wrote back that he could rectify no mistakes; that at the present day. The above was related to me by a gentleman in whose family is a large goblet made from the same silver and you may rest assured that what I have stated is a fact .- New Haven Register.

EXCERPTS. — Eevery plant that is produced, every child that is born, is a new idea, a fresh expression of the wisdom and goodness of our Creator.

Revenge reaps no reward. It is its own most fearful punishment. Its thirst is death. Deeds of horror are its luxuries.

Custom will have the same effect, with espect to death, as to other frightful things; t will take off its terror. The noblest remedy for injuries is oblivion. Light injuries are made lighter by not re-

garding them. No poultice has ever been discovered to draw out man's virtues so fully as the sod

that covers his grave. Money in your purse will credit you—wisdom in your head adorn you—but both in your necessity will serve you.

A SLAVE OF GEN WASHINGTON'S. It is no generally known to our readers, that there is yet living near Cookstown, a slave of Gen-Washington's. He is 124 years of age, and can walk six miles in a day. He is so old that his fingers and toes are nearly all white. He belonged to Washington when he owned what is known as Washington's Bottom, on which Percupalismon stands. The estate of which Perrypolis now stands. The estate of Col. Cook was and still is bound for his living. He is to be taken to the World's fair for exhibiting, if arrangement can be made. It is well known that Barnum made his first "pile well known that Barnum made means? ple of money by exhibiting a slave which he said belonged to Washington, but it was all a humbug. For this man being a slave of Washington's, the record of the transfer from Washington to Colonel Sheeve will prove.

New Doctrines, however true, and however beautiful, never please men of the olden school. They like to fancy that the world has been losing wisdom, instead of gaining it

It is worth a trip to see him at home

For the Portland Inquirer.
Correspondence from the Sandwich Islands. MAKAWAO, MAUI, SANDWICH ISLANDS,

Austin Willey Esq, My Dear Sir:—Time flies so rapibly that the Quarterly which I have promised is sometimes due ere I have a page prepared. One reason may be that I do not see your good paper of late, Aug 5th 1852, being the last Inquirer which I have seen. Since that date I have forwarded you two Quarterlies, but I have no means of knowing whether either of them reached you. Nor do I exactly remember what I wrote you. so that there is some danger that I shall use repetition, a thing that I dont like to do. Nor will you like to have me do so. Allow me to repeat the request which I must have made, that you send me so many of your paper, that if I do repeat the fault shall be mine and

mine alone. ' Well, I see the ship of state has got under way with a pilot at the helm whom the people placed there almost by acclamation, and who judging from their enthusiasm, they think will ent to the managers. The Argus, Age, Journal carry the old ship through all the dangers. &c., have told the people that the Maine Law that may lie in her course, arising from rocks, was not in issue—that the temperance question and quicksands, and treacherous currents, and the storms of heaven; make a pleasant and that the subject was not even alluded to in and prosperous cruise, and bring her safely into the heaven of political safety. Or without a figure, one on hearing the shout of applause which is going up from one end of the country to the other, would be apt to is getting along remains to be seen. By its own think that entire confidence is felt in the wisdom and skill of your President to conduct the affairs of state with entire success-to make the United States the glory of all lands, a joy and a praise in the whole earth. God grant that it may be so, we shall see if spared how this will be.

You will not be surprised, however, to hear me say that I have great fears in regard to the skill and honesty of your new Pilot, and of course, strong fears as to the safety of the Ship of State. Much confidence was felt I believe for a long time in the whig party, and Taylor and Fillmore were thought to be the men who would save the country. What Taylor would have done can never be known. But a friend of mine, a whig in politics, lately wrote me that "the country has never been cursed with an administration more entirely subservient to the Slave holders than that of Fillmore and Daniel Webster." I do not wonder that he added, the former goes back to day to the "ranks" and to his own legitible insignificancy, and the other has gone up to a tribunal where the oppsresors have no more power than the oppressed. "Yes, and need I say that neither of these men will rejoice at that tribunal to meet the shameful fugitive slave bill." But meet it they will with all its hateful features and damning fruits. Webster has already done so. In the light of eternity he knows full well the real character of that bill, how God and holy beings regard it, and doubtless how Satan and the hosts of hell regard it. And in that light too he sees clear. ly the character of his own agency in regard to the detestable act With God we may cheerfully leave him who will do him no injustice. To the same tribunal is hastening the man who by signing the bill, and thus making it a law, sent a pang of unutterable anguish through the hearts of thousands of thousands in your country, and ca used a shout of triumph to roll over the burning plains of hell. God long suffering and graceous is still sparing this guilty man. Let us pray that he will give him repentance for this sinful shameful act, and thus save him from the dome of the wicked.

As your new President has avowed his intention of nailing the black flag to his mast, I think we need not be disappointed in relation to his course and to the result of his pilotage. What particular course he will pursue we may not be able exactly to predict; but that he will steer for the rocks of infamy there can be no doubt, as he avows this from the first, and that he will do so, admits of no doubt. No thanks to him, none to the de mocracy of the United States if the country does not sink more and more deeply, and more and more rapidly till it reaches the lowest depths of shame and sin, till sin and democracy becomes a stink in the nostrils of the nations.

But there is a God in the heavens; and that He reigns is a matter of unfeigned joy. I am not certain that he will save our country from impending ruin. "Shall I not visit for these things saith the Lord, and shall not my soul be avenged on such a nation as this," is one of the most fearful passages in all the book of God. And that He has said this in reference to our sinful country I cannot doubt. How must His holy Soul loathe a nation And how must He loathe a church whose act. foremost ministers meanly succumb to Slave holders, and soon sneer at the higher law! wicked a land? Peradventure He may, is lips. Let us beseech Him to give a deep and genuine repentance to rulers and ministers, so called, of the Lord Jesus Christ, so that they shall loose every chain, do justice and love mercy, and thus turn away His an ger that our country perish not in its iniquity In God is our only hope. Vain is the help of man. To Him let us all look for de-Yours, truly, J. S. GREENE.

tion is engraved on the temb-stone of this noble and distinguished Statesman: "He died at his post in Congress, and his last words were a protest, in the name of Democra-cy, against the Fugitive Slave Law."

ROBERT RANTOUL .- The following inscrip-

We learn that a volume of his speeches and

meet a rapid sale. A splendid lithegraph por-

CAN'T SPARE 'BM . Senator Hunter, a rare old hunker, hits the object for which the whig party is sought to be kept up as follows:

THURSDAY, AUGUST 25, 1863.

FOR PRESIDENT IN 1856. JOHN P. HALE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.

> FOR GOVERNOR EZEKIEL HOLMES.

MR. HEZEKIAH DODGE, Of this city, is our authorized travelling Age

OF CIRCULATE THE PAPERS.

The Dumb must Speak.

The "dumb" democracy of this State will be compelled to speak. The Bangor plot to smuggle a rum governor upon the State will certainly be exploded. No denunciations of the Inquirer will protect it, and this is now apparwas not involved in Mr. Pilsbury's nomination, the convention. Rarely has so gross an attempt been made to deceive the people; and they will yet understand who has been telling the truth in this important matter. How the Jeffersonian principles it is bound to quit the concern. The Expositor won't consent to have its cause smothered by party strategy, and is talking in this style:

"We have reached a crisis !" says the Argus, "and this crisis must be manfully met."

If we had not reached a crisis in the canvass

for Mr. Pilsbury, the Argus has certainly made ne, "and THIS crisis" shall be manfully met more dumb Arguses, and no more dumb Pilsbury men, and no more dumb anti-Pilsbury men, we say. Let the "crisis be manfully met."

"The charge is directly made, that Mr. Pilsbury is opposed to the Maine Liquor Law; but not the first declaration has been adduced to ustain the charge.

Now it is time for us to say, that the claim made at the Bangor convention, by Mr. Pilsbury's friends,—yea, By Mr. Pilsbury himself, in person, and in waiting, of decided and unqualified opposition on his part, to the Maine Liquor Law—not only to the first law, but to second law and to both of these laws, was THE MERIT, the great controlling merit, that was put forth to secure his nomination through the votes of the liberals in Convention, and the influence of their friends out of the Convention

Upon this they were appealed to, not only by words, and by speeches, but also by written authority under Mr. Pilsbury's own sign manual ng the whole length of utter condemnation th the first and second law, and promising that if the English language could embody more emphatic expression of condemnation than that r embodied, he was ready to concur in it!

Why does the Argus, the Age, and their onfederate wire pullers, or rather wool pullers, in the democratic ranks, new attempt to brazen down with denunciation the Chandler men of last year, because they claim to have Mr. Pilsbury as emphatic before the people after his nomination, as the promised the delegates in Convention of these Chandler men, before his nomination was made, that he would be?

But is it not clear as the noonday sun in a clear dead with the realist and the state of the

oudless sky, that no liberal man, of any party. can, consistently, or ought in justice to his cause and principles, support a caudidate who is made to eschew before the public the very principles which effected his nomination, and for the advocacy and support of which he was nominated? and without a "pledge" of honest convic-tion in their favor, he never could have been

Our cause, it is argued, is good enough to secure a nomination upon, but is not good enough to rest an election upon before the peo-

Out upon such cheating, jesuitical politics. We never will go shoulder to shoulder for a set of principles or a cause that needs to be veiled ke a harlot in the streets. We now reiterate our earnest desire to see

Mr. Pilsbury permitted by his party advisers and friends, to put himself on the same open, bold, manly and honest grounds before the people, that our Chandler friends and delegates in the Bangor Convention not only saw him, out were invited, nay, urged to see him, before

We speak not-we have not spoken without 'book" in this matter-nor without proof.

The Approaching Election.

The appearances of a concentrated vote this year have much improved, and nothing is necessary to make it strong but activity on the part of the friends of liberty. Local arrangements must be adopted, committees appointed, right information circulated, &c.

There MUST BE an active committee in each town. This is indispensable. In order for this such as may be seen should be invited to meet forthwith.

The men not likely to be at the polls must be seen and that made sure. Objections must be removed from other minds. Others disposed to slave. That we are awake, and wide awake to vote right, but not perceiving exactly the im- the principles of humanity and equity. That portance of their vote, will need be shown their | our hearts are boiling over with righteous invalue this year for liberty. All these things must be done.

And when the magnitude of the cause is considered, and the bearing of a powerful vote whose highest rulers, those gods on earth, are this year on the future, no true friend of the taken a deep root in our hearts, and cannot be wicked enough to frame iniquity by law. right and of imbruted humanity can hesitate to

Remember our vote is to be watched by the democrats of Europe with anxious interest .-Can He pardon so guilty a church, save so The slave power will carefully study it town by town and compare it with the past in order to all I dare say when I read those withering | infer its future. When the old walls of tyraninterrogatories which have fallen from His | ny are crumbling before us, is that the time for stupidity? This is the hour for which we have labored long-now let us improve it like true

We have survived the infamous compromise measures and the relapse which they have thrown over the country. They are essentially dead, the tide is now returning and the future is cheering. Now seize the hour, and roll up strong vote for Dr. Holmes. Liberty and oleeding Humanity demand your aid-your im-

The Democrat is regularly sent to the Inq

No number of that paper has been received another exchange. If it is regularly sent it is time for that editorial P. M. to look after the scourge him into submission. As the poor writings is soon to be published, which wil. mails. Does not the Democrat mean that it was "sent" as far as the P. O. and there fell out of the bag?

But the reason assigned for wanting the Inquirer shows very good sense. Business relation must make the latest authentic intelligence from distant partners highly important: And as exposure is essential to reform, we are obliged to have an eye constantly upon the operations of the whole firm.

A Mass Anti-Pillsbury Democratic Coun-Duchess Olga, of Wurtemburg, daughter of the Czar, is in London, where she was received ty Convention was held at Alfred, Aug. 23d.—

Democracy "Half Seas Over." MR. EDITOR :- Permit me to fell a plain unarnished tale, to make a simple statement of facts; for I am no writer of the immagination,

Two days since, calling at a private house not one mile from Norway Village I was thrown unexpectedly into the company of two individuals. One, an utter stranger, I found in the kitchen, where he was amusing himself and the lookers on by his disgusting allusions to the ladies in the other part of the house, and by his low obscene language mixed with oaths and all sorts of vile talk. The other was a bed and asleep when I entered the house, having expressed a desire to retire for an hour as was supposed for the purpose of sleeping off the effects of the last night's debauch. They had both taken dinner there, and drank deeply at the same time of the contents of a jug they At the end of the hour the person abed was called; and judge of my surprise when I saw

reel into the room a well known lawyer of Fryburg-one whom I had marked well as the principal speaker and fleader at a Democratic County Convention held at Norway Village a few years since-for his commanding voice, his easy and moving eloquence had quickly fixed my attention. But now alas, how fallen! So changed was the man, that as he entered the room I did not recognize him. His eyes were so burnt and inflamed with rum, that be found t nearly impossible to open them. His face was bloated and red; and his miserable efforts at wit and obscene language, were disgusting Producing a jug from the waggon, they swal-

lowed about a gill each of the raw material with the greatest apparent pleasure; and for half an hour we had the satisfaction of listening to the meaningless twattle of two of the Wild Cats (with claws I guess) of "Old Oxford" while under the influence of liquor.

I pitied them, for they were God's childrenmembers of his great family, but I pitied their wives and children more; for they must suffer for others sins-the innocent for the guilty. I did not feel like taunting them with their condition by telling them they were drunk; for that is a word of fearful meaning-denoting the absence of manhood, and all the finer and better feelings of the soul. If I had told them so, I should have told them the truth; but a senseless laugh or may be a hideous oath followed by a demoniac grin would have been their only reply.

Calling for their horse they made prepara-

tions to depart; but previous to leaving they found it necessary to take another hearty drink from the jug-then after being assisted into the wagon and then into the road they left us. As they left the house the remark was made to them that liquor worked quick this bot weather; -the only reply those Oxford Wild-Cats--these leaders of the Democracy-those firm supporters as I am told of Pillsbury, deigned to make was a gutteral grunt, as though they could not fully comprehend the question

But what surprised me most was this: On taking up a copy of that inimitable sheet, the Norway Advertiser, a few moments after they left, I saw that lawyer's (?) name at the head of a Committee to call a County Convention of the good and true Democracy; and judging from the reputation Pillsbury bears at home, I should suppose this Chairman of the Oxford County Democratic Committee, and the nominee of the Democratic party, to be both trumps with those who nominated the one and support the other. Yours, &c.,

Norway, Aug. 12.

A Word for the Slave. Our prospects, in my mind's eye, never were brighter, or in a more healthy condition, than | value and DO IT. principles are based on God's eternal truth and uperations about this little band of lovers of human freedom, and friends of the "higher law." and may preach whiggery, and locofocoism to their hearts content, but it will be of no avail. The mass of free thinkers are getting waked up, and are beginning to throw off the trammels of party, and I believe the day is not far distant when they will begin to take christian, Godlike action. Hard and sturdy men of Maine will you not do it now? Will you not cast such a vote for freedom at our approaching election, as shall speak in thunder tones in the ears of the oppressor, that "truth crushed to the earth shall rise again." That the last spark of humanity is not quite extinguished from the hearts of the noble sons of the pine tree State. That we have a tear of sympathy for the down-trodden dignation against Slavery, and despotism in all its forms. That we are returning to "our first love." That the principles which actuated the founders of our civil and religious liberty, have exterminated, and that come life or death, we will act in conformity thereto, and the "higher," not the 'lower' law, shall be the day star of our lives, and the guide of our actions? Let us then throw such a vote for suffering humanity as shall send a thrill of joy into the bosom of every slave in our land.

Go with me in imagination to a southern cotton field. There at the close of our last presidential election, stood a man-yes I said a man, though in the eye of the law no better than a brute, as he stood there erect, he raised his stalwart arm, and lifted his hat slightly uphe did so, one could see that his countenance looked sad, and his bosom heaved with many a tumultuous throb. What was it that caused this visible emotion in the man? Ah! he was thinking of his lovely wife, and beautiful child, who might be separated from him forever, at any time, without a moments warning. And if by chance he should dare to interpose a word, that the partner of his joys and sorrows. should be spared to him, the ruthless hand of slave was revolving such thoughts as these in his mind, a little ray of hope filled his breast and he dared to hope that ere long he should be free. Just then a gentle breeze came sweepthese, to the man. "I (said a democrat) would vote with the free demo racy, if I thought they could succeed, but I do not see as there is

"I (said a whig) would vote for John P. Hale, if I supposed he could be elected. 1 despise the platform of the whig party, yea I spit upon it, but for this once I must vote for Gen. Scott to defeat Gen. Pierce."

At this news the poor slave's bosom heaved anew, and the hot tears coursed their way down his manly face, and lifting his eyes to the God of mercy and of justice, he prayed that God would put it into the hearts of the children of men "to remember their brethren in The door is bolted in advance, and all concern bonds as bound with them" "to break every ed should shape their course accordingly. yoke, and let the oppressed go free," and that God would put it into their hearts to vote for the right, and let the wrong shift for itself. Now shall we ever sadden the slave's heart again, or add another link to the chain of Slavery? Let a hearty response come from the heart of every GEO CURTIS, JR. Garland, July 5th, 1853.

Letter from Dr. Holmes. WINTHROP, August 16th, 1853. Gentlemen of the Convention in Wayne assen

I would have been with you this day, were it not for sickness in my family which prevents my leaving home.

Although not able to be present with you, I cannot allow the occasion to pass without at least sending you my best wishes for the earnest and successful prosecution of the temperauce cause among us. The contest is one that will require much sacrifice of time and labormuch moral courage and some physical courage-one, against which the baser passions and weaker propensities of human nature will always be arrayed-so that victory must depend not only upon a firm and unyielding moral and religious opposition to all the powers of darkness, (for rumselling and rum drinking has become literally a work of darkness) but to sleepless vigilance and untiling action in the great Temperance warfa e now going on: Maine has done notify thus far, -but the eyes of the world are turned with an anxious gaze watching her future course. The temperate and the good, with trembling hope and fervent prayer that she may not only sustain her present position, but move on, upward and onward, -higher and higher, till drunkenness and its concomitant crimes and misery, shall no longer be known in her borders. While the intemperate and the vile turn upon her eyes of maliginant hatred, and strive in every way to work her downfall, and to thwart and destroy the operation of that law which more than any other has checked crime-emptied the prisons and almshousesimproved farms-built work shops-promoted industry of every useful kind, and in scattering comfort and happiness broadcast over our

After all, I have often thought that the cause of Temperance has more to fear from the apathy of its friends than all the hosts of its enenies combined. Permit me then to suggest that we should all watch and be careful that in avoiding the "Scylla" of intemperance on one hand we do not suffer shipwreck on the "charybdis" of apathy on the other. With sentiments of fraternal regard, Yours,

E. HOLMES. How WE ARE REGARDED. One of the most intelligent Free Democrats in another State writes: "We are watching with intense

anxiety the issue of things in your State .-I agree with you that it is all important to keep the ranks of the friends of freedom unbroken."

If the towns will organize, -all of them, get out every freevoter, then every man make an earnest effort to add one more, we shall cast a solid vote of just 15,000. Think of its

now. And why should they not be? Our It would turn the tide of war in Maine, and prospectively settle the last and only must stand. Newspaper editors, and political remaining question-that of success. Setdemagogues may pour out their recumbent vit- tle that and we settle all. The Argument was settled long ago, now we must demonstrate Practicability and the work is done. Fifteen Thousand Votes in Maine will do that, and those can be cast next September.

PEOPLE's PRESS .- This miscalled paper at Skowhegan is really one of the most driveling hunker things in our knowledge. A few years ago nothing could well exceed the anti-slavery professions of the whigs in that county. If they approve the character of that paper, as would seem probable, they must afford a sorry illustration of whig professions. Here is a specimen of that paper. Its stupidity and ignorance are only equal to its unprincipled scurrility. Our readers will see the total libel upon facts without any correction from us. Is this the " more favorable party?'

"It is a singular fact that while it is well known that the emancipation of African slaves in the West Indies, especially in the Island of amaica, has not only rendered the Island a esert, but the Africans themselves the most iserable of savages and idolaters, that clergyn, men professing the christian religion, ould from their pulpits, recommend a similar course in this country. It is not emancipation itself that is complained of, but the injudicious manner in which it was done—emancipation without regard to consequences, or the future welfare of the slave. It is said that the Jamaica negroes are the most miserable beings on the face of the earth, and are fast returning to the worship of idols-beasts, trees and serpents."

Our grateful acknowledgement is due to an unknown friend in Bowdoin College who signs himself "A Student." He says :-- "I wish you to know that Bowdoin College has some at least who sympathize with the noble on his head, and with his hand wiped the large work you are laboring so hard to accomplish, drops of sweat from his noble forehead, and as and not, indeed, without encouragement. You have at least the sympathy and good wishes of thousands of your fellow countrymen."

Jefferson labored hard to make colleges the nurseries of liberty as well as of knowledge, but slavery has gone far towards banishing its true spirit from College Halls. We are glad to know that it still lingers in Bowdoin.

IF Our Documents will soon be gone at the the tyrant—his master would be upon him, and | present rate of orders, and those who send first will be least likely to fail. Packages have been sent for gratuitous dis-

tribution to all the Divisions of the League in and a partial smile lighted up his countenance, proportion to money sent. They are sent by for he had heard, that there were a people at Express to the secretaries—sometimes to the the north, who were laboring for his freedom, care of other persons. See that they are not

The "State of Maine"-the new paper this city, is out against the Maine Law, in ghest culogy of the Mirror, and against Jury Trials as a relic of barbarism. It is said to rest on the pockets of the rum interest, but of that much chance of success at present, therefore at we know nothing only that it earns their patthis time I must vote for Gen. Pierce in order

on was passed at a late meeting of the hunker democratic State Committee:

"Resolved, That in establishing a basis of epresentation for the next democratic State convention, the committee will base the representation upon the vote for the regular nomnated democratic candidate for Governor for the present year."

This of course will exclude all but Pillsburg oters from any concern in the party hereafter.

TOUGH FISH STORY !- The Frontier Journal.

Abolition Whig-Temperance party, but of the true Democracy of Maine. The 'Waine Law' was not mooted in the convention which nominated him, all outside or extraneous issues

Such monstrous statements could have been made by no mortal except where the fog was too dense to see type or proof-sheet. We are told they slice it up and ship it.

We must beg to be excused for a diminshed amount of labor this week on the paper, owing to other engagements.

If It may guard the friends of freedom against surprise, to suggest to them to be prepared to see HENRY WILSON the next Governor of Mass Give EZEKIEL HOLMES a rousing vote this year, and his turn in Maine will not

Dr. Boynton's Lectures.

This accomplished Geological lecturer is delivering a course in this city of highly valuable lectures, aided e-sentially by illustrative paintings and diagrams. This is a rare opportunity for gaining knowledge at a cheap and rapid rate, which cannot be undervalued without reflecting on the truth and intelligence of the City. Go and hear by all means.

A COUPLE OF SINGULAR SUICIDES .- Last Sun day evening, two girls, one named Clara (Cochran, a native of New Boston, aged 19, an the other named Catharine B. Cotton, of Pow Me., aged 22, after writing long letters to their friends, stating their determination to commit suicide, both left their boarding house, and walked hand in hand to the bridge across the canal, both leaped in and were Disappointed love is the cause as-Ah! But where are those who "disappointed" that "love ?"-who have thus been the

-murderers of those girls, whose warm generous affections would have spread the path with life flowers? Where are the young men who thus trifled-perhaps designedly-not with stars and gems, but with female affection? The man who will violate an obligation of this nature,-who will repel the love which he has knowingly awakened, is a dishonored villain and ought to hear the scorn of society at every turn. No female should again trust him or even permit the faithless wretch in her presence.

Yet how often such creatures pass as men of character and honor, while the poor victims of their perfidy lie still in death. Young lady, learn self-possession, and never trifle with your own hea:ts. Young man, if faithless to all else on earth and would escape an undying curse, be true to femalo affection.

·New Hampshire.

There is every indication of life and courage among the Free Democracy of that State They are going to work in serious earnestness. A new campaign paper is to be started in Nashua. The Meredith Democrat (hunker) gives the following cheering intelligence:

We have reason to think that the freesoilers in the region north and east of this place are preparing for a vigorous campaign to be con-ducted through the aid of school house lectures, pretended fugitive slaves, female preachers and

NEW FREE SOIL PAPERS. "The Standard" is the title of a new free soil paper at Freeport,

"The True Republican" is another, which has just been started at Greenfield, Highland

The Williams County (Ohio) "Democrat' has left the ranks of the Compromise Democracy and taken its stand upon the Free Democracy and taken its stand upon cratic Platform adopted at Pittsburg. Its editor, William A. Hunter, has heretofore been

Kennebec County.

Agreeably to the Call the friends of Liberty and Temperance in Kennebec County met in County Convention, at the Freewill Baptist Meeting House, in Wayne Village, on the 16th inst. Convention called to order by Thomas Wilsonlof Wayne-and Mr. Fillebrown of Win- Hancock County, have learned and do underthrop, was called to the chair.

Copeland and Been, was appointed to nominate officers for the permanent organization of the Convention. Prayer was offered by Rev. Mr. Parker of

Wayne.

Committee on nomination of officers for the permanent organization of the Convention reported the following gentlemen:

Mr. J. B. Fillebrown, President. Rev. Mr. Copeland, Vice President. John Stevens, Secretary.

" C. C Whitney, Assistant Secretary. Rev. Mr. Hill being called for, addressed the

meeting on the subject of Temperance. Mr. Hill's remarks were listened to with great interest and profit, and it seems perfectly natural | felt approbatio to conclude that all who listened to his appeals in behalf of the suffering families of intemper-Messes. Wilson, Walton, Copeland, Carr, Tufts, | support. Bean, Smith, Hill and Tilton, were appointed a committee to nominate a Board of County Offi- dertaking we have found it necessary to Act, cers, to be supported by the Free Soil Party, at | therefore our next election, and the Convention adjourned until 1 o'clock, P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION. Met on adjournment.-Prayer by Rev. Mr. Smith, Litchfield. Committee on nomination reported the name

of the following gentlemen:

Thomas Wilson of Wayne. Levi Ricker of Waterville. Cyrus Wilson of Gardiner.

For County Attorney—H. K. Baker of Hal-

For County Treasurer - W. R. Prescott of The above report was unanimously adopted,

and the above named gentlemen are presented as candidates for the office to which they are minated, as worthy the votes of all the

H. K. Baker, Esq. and W. R. Prescott, of Hal

Bourne fur Doon - The following resolu- | Springer of Gardiner, and John Stevens of Wayne, as Standing Committee for the County. Report adopted. Chose Messrs. Hill, Tufts and C. S. Whitney,

Committee on Resolutions Rev. M Parker being called for gave a very effective address on the subject of American

Slavery, showing what were, and what were not, the constitutional compromises, &c., &c.

Rev. Mr. Randall being called for addressed

1st. That in the holy principles of Tempermee and anti-Slavery, we hall with joy a moral basis for political action, where men of all creeds may stand and work out good will to

2d. We will vote for no man who is known to be opposed to the Maine Liquor Law. 3d. That the progress of Zion and anti Slave

ned effort, and that it is highly desirable that all the friends of moral reform should be united

The resolves being read-Mr Randall proseeded with some eloquent remarks, in which he showed the present position of the various poitical parties of the day

Resolutions were further discussed by Mesers Hill and Tufts, and passed unanimously,-after which a contribution of \$10,00 was taken to aid in the cause of Temperance and anti-Slavery. Several pieces were well performed by the

The audience was composed of men of all parties, with a goodly number of Ladies, who were generally from one party, and that on the side of right, - and the Convention adjourned to meet at the Ballot Box in Sept next. All seemed to go forth with renewed zeal for the cause of human rights, and the redemption of our race. J. B. FILLEBROWN, President. JOHN STEVENS, Secretary.

Hancock County Free Democratic Convention.

The Free Democrats of Hancock County met at Orland Town House, Tuesday, Aug. 16th, at 10 o'clock, A. M., and were called to order by John Buck of Orland, Chairman of the County Committee, upon whose motion Wm. Withcree of Castine was chosen President, and Geo. H. Witherlee of Castine, Secretary. A Committee on nominations was then appointed, consisting of Messrs. D. B. Hall of Bucks. port, Oliver Sargent of Orland, W. P. White of Greenfield, Eliakim Hutchings of Penobscot, Mason H. Wilder of Castine, F. M. Holden of Deer Isle, Simeon Milliken of Trenton, and David Clark of Tremont. During their absence the Convention was addressed by Rev. J. H. Sawyer of Orland. A letter was read from Woodbury Davis, Esq., expressing his regret at being unable to attend, according to invita-

The Committee on nominations then made their report, which after some modifications was accepted, as follows :- For Senators, Joseph Wescott of Castine, and A. Cummings Milliken of Seaville; for County Commissioner, Edward Haskell of Deer Isle; for County Treasurer, Mason H. Wilder of Castine; for Clerk of Courts, Phineas E Haywood of Bucksport.

Geo. H. Witherlee, Rev. J. H. Sawyer and F. M. Holden were chosen Committee on Resolutions, and then adjourned till 14, P. M.

AFTERNOON. Met at the appointed hour. The Committee on Resolutions made a report, which was accepted as given below. Last year's County Committee-Messrs. John Buck of Orland, D. B. Hall, Bucksport, Hiram White, Greenfield, Geo. H. Witherlee, Castine, Newton Stover, Sedgwick, F. M. Holden, Deer Isle, and William Hamor, Eden-was re-elected, and Rev.

J H. Sawyer of Orland added. A contribution was taken up to defray the expenses of procuring votes, and of obtaining a suitable person to go into the back towns of the county, to find out Free voters there and

stir them up to action. Remarks were made by Mr. Carlton of Waldo County, also by Rev. Mr. Houston of Orland, Messrs. Buck, Milliken, Wilder, Howes and others. At 41 P M., upon motion of Mr.

Wescott adjourned sine die.

GEO. H. WITHERLEE, Secretary. RESOLUTIONS. .

Whereas, in the course of human events it becomes necessary and adduty which we owe to ourselves, our country and our God, that we should put ourselves in a position in which we can do something to extend to others the blessings which we enjoy: Therefore, Resolved, That we, the Free Democracy of

stand that we must stand on the broad plat-A committee consisting of Messrs. Wilson, form of Constitutional Liberty, which is for all, now and forever. Resolved. That the Doctrines taught in the

Declaration of Independence and the Pittsburgh Platform are the Doctrines of our Political be-

Resolved, That though Democrats may "resist" and Whigs "discountenance" us we will not shrink from the contest with the S ave Power which rules the nation, but "we will fight on and fight ever, till a triumphant victory shall reward our exertions."

Resolved, That we desire no less carnestly to free the Slaves of Rum than the Slaves of Despotism, and the Maine Liquor Law as tending to hasten such a result, receives our heart-Resolved, That Ezekiel Holmes, our candidate

for Governor, is a thorough and consistent rep ance, would never think, speak, or vote, only in resentative of Freedom and Temperance, and favor of Temperance and the Maine Law. he shall receive our firm, hearty and unanimous And whereas in order to accomplish any un-

Resolved, That after we have done talking

Any readers of the Inquirer, who may know he name and Post Office address of any relia-

ble Free Democrat in the towns of Aurora, Amherst, Dedham, Waltham, Otis, Tilden, Mariaville, Eastbrook, Franklin, Sullivan, Gouldsboro, any of the Plantations, or any of the Islands (except Mt. Desert or Deer Isle,) or South of Hancock County, will confer a favor by transmitting it to Daniel B. Hall, Bucksport, or George H. Witherlee, Castine. "THE COMMONWEALTH." After a long and

evere struggle that excellent Daily is well established. Mr. Baldwin succeeds eminently in making it one of the business newspapers—the very best in Boston, aside from its able advocafriends of Freedom and Temperance in the ey of the cause of Freedom. We are glad to see it is to be enlarged, doubtless to give room

The Old Way. The following extract from the remarks of ion. Charles Summer in the Constitut

Convention, will show on what ground the Fa. thers placed the public welfare. Peace rested on Liberty—its only possible basis. Now slave. ry and slave-catching is the way to "save the Union." They foresaw what we shall yet see, if the present course of policy is not changed. Hear these old Free Democrats:

"Their influence was not restrained to England. It crossed the ocean. From the beginning the colonists were tenacious of the right

Cotton D. D.'s and hunker politicians would do well to study this. They are each prating about the "good old paths,"-would that they had the honesty to walk in them.

The Chandler Platform of Last Year.

The following is the declaration of principles of the Chandler Convention of last year, as given by Gen. Perry at the recent Convention in this city, "as near as he could recollect them from memory." Mr. Perry said he would not vouch for their entire verbal accuracy, but they involved the spirit of that platform : Resolved, That we, the people, are opposed to ALL Law, for the punishment of crime, that

all power is inherent in the Rum Jug. That tippling, liquors, and drinking houses, are the sheet anchors of Democracy—and that all atempts to regulate or abolish them are unconsti utional, and a gross infringement on the morality and decency of the people of Maine,

Resolved; That murder, arson, burglary, highway robbery, brawls, street fights, domes

quarrels, squalid poverty, pauperism, misery, destitution and death, are necessary evils, inciental to the perpetuation of pure, liberal De-Resolved, That the old Democratic Platform is a narrow, illiberal contracted concern, too in-significant for liberal Democrats to stand upon that we, the people in solemn Convention as-

ruins a platform of principles too numerous to mention; but embodied in the one great, stuidous, dignified idea - Love of Rum and hatred Resolved, That the Maine Expositor is a great paper, one of the wonders of the age. That we hereby adopt the same as our political Bible whilst its spirited blue light teachings shall be to us and our party what the Koran is to the ollowers of Mahomet, or the writings of Joe

mith to the Mormons of the Valley of the And this as affirmed, has now become essentially the Platform of the Pilsbury party.

DOMESTIC NEWS.

TF Crime is said to be on the increase in Cincinnat.

In consequence of gross carelessness in building staging five men fell the other day while laboring on the new Baptist church in Bangor. Limbs were broken but no lives lost,

The coroner's jury decided that the terrible collision on the Providence road was caused by Fred. W. Putnam, conductor; and he was held to bail in \$10,000.

It? The Montreal Sun has enlisted for the Maine Law in Canada. . Two young men were drowned at Thom-

aston on the 12th. One purposely, the other accidentally. British vessels are reported to be inter

fering with American fishing vessels. The Anti-Pilsbury county Convention in Oxford was a strong affair. Nearly every town and plantation was represented. Hon. Job Prince of Turner and Hiram Hubbard of Paris were nominated for the Senate. Why don't

the Argus take care of this business? The Hungarian Buroness Von Veek has obained £800 damages for false imprisonment at

Futy two French field officers were on board the steamer "Ajgaccie" to enter the Turkish The cholera is on the increase in Persia, and advancing towards Tabriz. The plague had broken out in Khoristan.

New York, Aug. 22d.—A comet has been, for a few nights past, in the northwest part of the heavens, about 20 degrees above the hori-THE CHOLERA AT CUMBERLAND, MD .- Balti-

more Aug 22d.—The cholera is increasing in Cumberland, but the disease has assumed a nilder form; three thousand have left town. THE YELLOW FRYBRIN NATOREZ -Natchez, Aug. 20th.—The Yellow Fever is prevalent in this city. Upwards of two hundred persons having died of it within two days. Many perons have left the city, and others are leaving.

THE "NATIONAL" DEMOCRATS .- The State Central Committee of the "National" Demo-crats in Massachusetts have issued a call for a State Convention, to be held in Boston, on the 22d of September, the same day on which the regular Democrats hold their Convention

AN INTERESTING POSTAL QUESTION SETTLED. An Interesting Postal Question Settled. The Post Office Department have recently decided that under the law of 1852, a subscriber residing in the county in which a paper is printed and published, is entitled to receive it through the mails free of postage from the post-office within the delivery of which he may reside, even though that office may be situated without the limits of the county aforesaid,—Washington Star

The Voice of the Fugitive announces the arrival in Canada of fourteen slaves by the underground railread. Ten of them belonged to izens of Newport, Ky.

EARTHQUARE AT CUMANA, VENEZUELA.-We EARTHQUAKE AT CUMANA, VENEZUELA.—We are informed by a gentleman just arrived from Bonaire, that a very severe earthquake was experienced at Cumana on the 19th July, at d'o'clock P. M., by which, it is reported, 4,000 persons perished. At the same time a slight shock was felt at Trinidad (Port Spain,) attended, however, with no sevieus consequences.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19, 1853.
There is still much trouble about the Mission to France. Mr. Dix unquestionably had the promise of the place, and has not yet exonerated the President.

Suppose the girl "stole" herself what then?

Slaves brought into free States should not only be liberated, but claimants should be proscuted

BOSTON, August 17, 1853—Letters received in this city from Calcutta state that Capt. ime the deaths had reached 700 per

Yellow Fever in New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, August 18 .- Total numper of deaths for the week, 1,532-of which 369 deaths by yellow fever. The Howard Association have taken charge of about four Association have taxed charge of About folioour hours 213, of which 187 were by yellow fover. The epidemic rages as badly as ever. The weather is unfavorable.

Triumph of the Ladies.

Some ladies who stormed the tavern in Fair-field, Ohio, on the 5th of July last, and who filled the cellar drain with rum, gin, and bran-dy, were brought up for trial at Norwalk, Ohio, n a charge of riot, on the 11th day of August. court room was decorated with flowers for the occasion, and a large pitcher of weeping wil-lows was placed beside the landlord, who was aplainant in the case. The fair rioters were The fair rioters were emperance After an examination of several they were honored with a free dinner at the ex-Brass Band serenaded them, and they were hailed as conquerers, instead of being consid-

FUGITIVE SLAVE CASE AT CINCINNATI.-Cincinnati, August 16.— A fugitive slave was arrested in this city last night, as the property of Henry Mills, of Kentucky.— Much excitement ensued, and a large mob of colored people gathered in front of the Graft House, where the figitive was held by the Marshal. This morning the fugitive was brought before Judge McLean, who adjourned the hearing of the case until to-

The man was ordered to be given up, and was carried off.)

For the last four years he had resided near Troy, Mami county, Ohio. And according to the testimony and admissions on all sides, he was a remarkable industrious, well-behaved, and upright man. He has a wife and children at the place of his residence in Ohio.

Conflict between Americans and Mexicans.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 17, 1853. The Picayune has received advices from El Paso, Mexico to the 22d of July, which report the existence of great excitement in consequence of a disturbance between a party of Americans and Mexicans at that place. American who had recently returned from California, was seized by the Mexicans, for some alleged offense and cast into prison, on hearing of which circumstance, a party of his friends (also Americans.) commenced an attack upon the fail for the purpose of effecting his libera-tion and rescue. A guard of Mexican troops, however, soon came up, and witnessing the action of the Americans, fixed upon them, causing the latter to beat a partial retreat. The Attorney of El Paso County, Texas, who was present, killed. One person was also severely wounded. What the final result of the affair would be was not known, but the Mexican forces were armed and drilling near the American town of Paso, which was in great danger.

Mortality in New Orleans. A telegraphic dispatch dated New Orleans, Aug. 19th, says:

The total number of deaths reported to day was 242, of which 227 were from yellow fever, showing a large increase. The distress is very great, and the Howard Association are opening four new hospitals, and appealing for further

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 20.—The total number of deaths yesterday were 242. The Washington school house has been turned into a hospital. The school will not be opened until No-Makila the wellow fover is stated to be on

the increase, but no report has yet been me on the subject either by the Board of Health or the newspapers.

The Della of the 14th says:

"On Trinton walk, yesterday, we noticed a boy about eleven years of age, carrying on his head a coffin, which, on inquiry, we learned contained the body of his little sister, who had died of yellow fever. He was accompanied by his elder sister, a girl of some thirteen years of They were slowly and sadly making their

At Algiers, a small parish or village of 1600 inhabitants, situated directly opposite to New Orleans, on the other side of the river, the mortality from yellow fever is even greater than in the city itself. From the 7th to the 13th inst., the deaths were 42.

It would be difficult to retain a belief in an overruling Providence, and doubt the retributive nature of this awful visitation. Perhaps that upon Sodom was in accordance with natural law, but that alters not its design. The oppression, the innocent blood, the heaven-daring crimes which abound make it only strange that Justice has been restrained so long.

From Mexico.

NEW ORLEANS, August 18th.—Advices from Mexico state that the Governors of frontiers had received instructions from the government to make immediate preparations for the protection of Mexican citizens, who are suffering from predatory Indians in con-

sequence of the neglect to carry out the treaty of Gaudaloupe Hidalgo.

A terrible epidemic, like the yellow fever, is ravaging the capital of Guerrada.

At Vera Cruz, 8th inst., barque "Ardenes," Lambert, from New Orleans. discharged her whole crew, with the exception of the captain, on account of the fever.

European Affairs.

It would seem that the long promised question of peace or war, must soon be made. We make the following extracts from the latest land. Every man should have it. news: Sooner or later fighting will follow the present state of things.

present state of things.

Russia and Turkey.—The eastern difficulty is within a few days of being settled, either for peace or war. The public generally look on the state of affairs as less satisfactory. The present position of the question stands thus:—Until the 10th or 12th of August, the Czar's final answer to the ultimatum of the four powers, Austria, France, England and Prussia, can not be known. If he accepts the ultimatum, his troops must be immediately withdrawn from the Principalities, and the conference of Vienna, pursuing its arrangements, will conclude a treaty to protect Turkey in all coming time. If the Czar refuses the ultimatum of the four powers, or evades a reply, which will be considered equivalent to a refusal, the allied fleets will be ordered to the Bosphorus, if no further, and active measures will be taken by France and England to maintain the authority of their ally. The question, therefore, is on the point of solution for peace or war—a choice that rests solely and wholly on the personal will of Nicholas.

olas.
Until the 10th or 12th of August, therefore,
Until the 10th or 12th of August, therefore,
Until the 10th or 12th of August, therefore,
we must totally disregard all rumors either fawe must totally disregard all rumors either faworable or unfavorable. No one but Nicholas
vorable or unfavorable. No one but Nicholas
vorable or unfavorable. No one but Nicholas
the same time it is right to state that the conduct of the Russian Generals in the Principaliduct of the Russian Generals in the Principalities would indicate an intention to maintain
ties would indicate an intention to maintain

The Journal of Frankfort, of the 30th, says that Austria intends not only to demand repar-ation from the United States for the Smyrna affair but insist that the Porte shall immediate-

Petersburg letters say that when the Czer Petersburg letters say that when the Czer heard of the Kozsta business, he advised Austria to manage as easily as possible, and do anything rather than give the United States a pretence for interference with the affairs of

Europe.

It was falsely announced that the Prophet's banner, the signal for a holy war, had been unfurled. Warlike preparations, however, continued on both sides, without interruption. Syria is in a very disorganized state. The Christians were leaving Antioch and Aleppo for the coast. At Laodicea a Turkish mob had attempted the life of the Russian consul. The Russel stated the government's intentions respecting Jamaica. The principal feature of the plan is, that England guarentees £550,000 to adjust difficulties, and appoint Sir Henry Bar-

Mr. Gibson's motion for a committee on ocean penny postage, is postponed till the next ses-

Lieutenant Maury mot a highly respectable meeting of the Liverpool merchants, on the 5, and explained his wind and current theory -His observations were respectfully and apparently cordially received. The Mayor presided. A testimonial is progressing to Mrs. Chisholm the patroness of Australian emigration

FRANCE. - the Turkish question alone occupies public attention. Government is taking the precaution to keep the public mind tranquil

on all matters.

M Kiss-leff, the Russian minister, having asked from Government an explanation of an anti-Russian article in the Constitutionnel, repressed the opinions of the cabinet.
Pourvoys...—The controversy continues be-

tween Portugal and the Papal Court, respecting ecclesiastical pair nage in the East Indies. Charles B. Haddock, U. S. Minister at Lisbor, lady and niece, had arrived at Southamp-

ITALY .- The Roman police had discovered that the chief of the secret societies of Bolog-na Forli, Archangelo, Cento, and others, is Aurelio Saffi, the Troumvir. The principal members of these societies had fled; they all belong to the higher classes of society.

Severe sentences had been passed at Venice on numerous persons found in possession of

The N. Y. Tribune thus sums up the latest

letters in addition to other intelligence, which indicates that war is inevitable. The statements in our London letters, which

we publish this morning, show that there remains hardly any chance for the preservation of peace in Europe. Louis Napoleon has determined that Russia shall either immediately evacuate the Danubian Principalities or that war shall ensue, and has even brought the itish Ministry to join in an ultimatum to the also demanded the same thing, declaring that though he does not desire war he will accept it. But there is no probability that the Principalities will be abandoned, and allowing the utmost time for diplomatic procrastination and formali-ties, we may expect in the course of a month to receive the official Declaration of War.

How that war will be waged, where its battles will be fought, what nations it will involve, how deep it will plow into the boundaries of countries and the foundations of thrones, a what will be its upshot, are questions of which no clear solution can now be had. But we do not think it can fail to be a terrible and widereaching struggle, and leave more permanent marks in history than any other war of modern

Louis Napoleon has required Austria to say distinctly which side she will take in the war, and declares that she can not be permitted to adopt the policy of "armed neutrality." The dispute between Switzerland and Austria is still kept open; and in case of hostilities, Switzerland will commence operations against Austria, with all the revolutionary elements of Italy and Hungary to aid her. Such, it appears, is the real position of affairs in Europe.

MAINE LIBERTY LEAGUE. Hartford Division.

AMERICA BARTLETT, President. HORACE BARTLETT, Secretary. B. F. CARY, HIRAM HINES, BENJ. TOBIN,

RICHARDSON, Clerk. Money received.

The Free Democratic Convention of Lee, was formed Aug. 6th, by choice of the following officers.

SHEPARD BEAN, President. RER. H. GATCHELL, V. President. J. H. PERKINS, Secretary.

J. H. PERKINS, NATHAN CARVER, Executive Com. JOHN BOOBAR, JAMES KNIGHT HIRAM STAPLES

Money received. The Resolutions following were unanimously

adopted. 1st. Resolved, That in Dr. Holmes, our candidate for Governor, we recognize a firm and consistent advocate of Freedom, Temperance

and Progress. 2d, Resolved, That we will give him our hear ty and united support at the Ballot Box in Sep-

tember next. Money was raised to procure documents, and arrangements were made to hold a series of meetings in the several School Districts through

Somersel Free Democratic Convention. The Free Democrats of Somerset County are requested to meet in Mass Convention, at Skawhegan, on Friday the 26th inst, at 10 o'clock A. M., to nominate Secretors and County Officers, to be supported at the next September election, and to adopt measures to further the Cause generally.

Per order of the County Committee. Aug. 12th 1853.

THE SLAVE CODE Is for sale at this office for 75 cents each .-

For 90 cents we send it to any part of the COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

STOCK LIST. For the Week ending Aug. 20, 1853. DRECTED FOR THE ADVERTISER BY WM H. WOOD. Stock and Exchange Broker, Pertland. Par value. Offered. Asked.

Denot 1 1050		IMP.	4.000	
tate of Maine Bonds, 1856, Boston,		103	104	-
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ity Bonds, 18 yrs, payable in Boston, thantic Bank Stock, ank of Cumberland do	100	103	104	
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lasco Bank - do	75	80	81	
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Portland Gas Company	100	115	120	
Seham Lake ice Co	100	82	85	
Ocean Lusurance Co	100	100	101	
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At. & St. L R. R. Interest Scrip,	100	390	400	ı
Portland Steam Packet Co.,	900	250	350	1
Portland Marine Railway Co ,	50	250	60	ı
C. Elizabeth Whart & Railway Co.,	650	40	45	ŧ.
Portland Manufacturing Co.,	100	30	10	I
Casco Manufacturing Co., now stock	33	33	40	1
Portland Marine Railway Co., C. Elizabeth Wharf & Railway Co., Portland Manufacturing Co., Casco Manufacturing Co., new stock Saccarappa Manufig Co., new stock				1
* Issued by the Company at 85.	st-			4
a line all arrearages of interes				

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

Portland, Monday, Aug. 22, 1853. do Stripes, none clear Pork, 19 00 @19 25 [Prime, ..., none. Clear

anden ... \$5 @ - \$7 | 1.19800 ... 35 @ - 69 |
Ll'MBER, ₱ M. (rash) Oolong ... \$8 @ - 38 |
accarappa ... 14 00 @ - |
ennehec ... 14 50 @ 15 00 |
Astern ... 14 50 @ 15 00 |
TyB mer ... 13 00 @ 13 50 |
hingles ... 2 00 @ 4 00 |
ox Shooks ... none |
Leaf none Brighton Market.

THURSDAY Avg. 18.

At Market 1150 Beef Cattle, — Working Oxen, —
Cows and Calves, 6590 Sheep and 750 Swine.

Parces—Beef Cattle — We quote Extra \$7;@—; first quality 6½ @ \$62; second 6 @ \$65; third 5 @ \$65; Working Oxen—Sales \$20, 92, 110, 125, 145.

Cows and Calves—Sales \$22, 27, 33, 40, 48.

Theep—Sales \$23, 33, 34, 40, 48.

Swine — Ohio shoats 7, spring pigs 7 @ 74. At retail from 6½ to 81c

BRUNSWICE, ME.. June 7. 1853

Dear Sir-For the last seven years I have been severe ly afflicted with sole eyes, during that time I have used every thing in the market and to no effect for the better, until I btained a box of DR. PETTIT'S Eye Salve, which I have used, and I now be leve my eyes entirely cured. To all afflicted with any disease of the eyes I would cheerfully recommend the use of the AMERI-

OLIVE STORER. (Signed)) are almost N. B. Sore and Weak Eyes; Indamed Eyes:
Ulcerated Eye Lids;
Seorfulous Sores and Ulcers;
Shaving Sores, Pimples;
Ringworm; Barbers lich,
Sore Lips, Cuts, Burns, &c.

Instantly
relieved,
relieved,
and speedily
cutedby
Lucedby
DR. [PFTTIT'S
EYE SALVE.

FOR GIDDINESS and Dizziness in the Head.

Use MARSHALL'S SNUFF.

For Whizzing and buzzing Sensations in the Head,

1 to MARSHALL'S SNUFF.

too great a flow of Blood to the Head,

Use MARSHALL'S SNUFF.

Sunfing in the Nose and Itching Nostrilis,

Use MARSHALL'S SNUFF.

Bleeding at the Nose,

Use MARSHALL'S SNUFF.

Stuffing up of the Head and Nose,

Use MARSHALL'S SNUFF.

Pain in the Forehead and region of the Eyes.

Watery Eyes, and Sore and Weak Eyes.

Watery Eyes, and Ringing Sounds in the Ears.

Use MARSHALL'S SNUFF.

Deafness, and Ringing Sounds in the Ears.
Use MARSHALL'S SNUFF.

All CATARRHAL AFFECTIONS.

Use MARSHALL'S SNUFF.

Use MARSHALL'S SNUFF.

Use MARSHALL'S SNOTE.

More than twenty years' experience has shown
that for the above complaints, you can do nothing s good as to

Use MARSHALL'S SNUFF.

Sold by C. W. ATWELL, No. 4, under the U. S. Hote Sold by C. W. AT WELL, M. Sandat the outland, General Agent for State of Maines, outland, General Agent for State of Maines, Also, sold by E. Mason, J. Durgin & Co. W. F. Oxard & Co., S. Thurston, C. F. Corry, A. Carter, Jr., and eo A. Thayer—and Druggists and special Agents

Dyspepsia, Weakness of the Limbs, and General Debility cared by using the Oxygenated Bitters.

Poughenrin, February 14, 1852. Mesers. Reed, Bates & Austin, Gentlemen, I send you a statement of my case. I was attacked with Dyspepsia about a year since, had severe pains in the stomach, coldness of the extremities, heartburn and waterbrash, loss of appetite, flatulence, constipation and irregular state of the bowels, weakness of the limbs, and great loss of fiesh and strength; indeed, I became so much reduced, that my weight did not exceed one hundred and twelve pounds,-1 was, in fact, a mere skeleton,-I could not attend to any business, and became

gloomy and low spirited.

I had tried all the medicines generally made use of in such cases, and was attended by a respectable physician of our town; but, finding myself getting worse, gave up all expectation of recovery. In this state, I was prevailed upon by a friend, who had used your "Oxygenated Bitters" with success, to take them which I did, without any confidence in its use in my case. You can form no idea of my thankfulness, when, after taking one bottle, I found myse f much hetter, my appetite returning, and my strength and general feelings much improved. It is now four months since I commenced taking your Oxygenated Bitters, and I am constantly gaining strength from their use. My weight is now twenty pounds more than when I commenced taking them, and I am attending to my ordinary business, with cheerfulness, and in full confidence of re-turning health. I conscientiously recommend your Bitters to all afflicted as I have been, in full confidence it will cure them as it has me.

JEREMIAH BANKER.

Denogist

REED, AUSTIN & CO., Wholesale Druggists No. 26, Merchants' Row, Boston, General Agents. For sale at Wholesale and Retail by H. H. Hay, opposite City Hall, and by Geo. A. Thayer, corner India and Fore Streets, Portland.

MARRIED.

n this city, 17th inst., by Rev. R. Streeter, Mr. James Gray, to Miss Harriet E. Roberts, both of Portland. In this city, 18th inst., by Rev. Mr. Couler, Mr. John-M. Quimby, to Miss Adeline A. Jordan, both of this ortland.

In this city, by Rev. J. C. Aspinwall, Mr. Arnold S. immucek, to Miss Melvina H. Griffin, both of this city, lso, by the same, Mr. Greenleaf R. Martin, to Mrs. ophia Heneage, both of this city.

In Jefferson, 15th inst., by Rev. Wm. Tilley, Mr. Lori Crosby of Benton, to Miss Caroline Plummer of offerson.

ffer on. In Hebron, 14th inst., by Rev. L. C. Stevens, Mr. muel Gurney, to Miss Calista C. Barrows. In Cape Elizabeth, 14th inst., by Rev. A. P. Hillman, r. Wm. Wheeler, to Miss Frances E. Jordan, both of zabeth.

o. 14th inst., Capt. Benjamin Willard, of Cape

t. to Miss Louisa Gould, of Denmark.

t. Machias, 10th inst., Mr. Lewis A. Foster, of

ny, Min., to Miss Jane Richardson.

DIED.

INQUIRER MARINE LIST.

PORT OF PORTLAND. Tuesday, Aug. 16. ARRIVED,

Sch Philanthropist, Ken . Bangor. Sch Hand, Henderson, Saco for Belfast. Sch Jerome, Taylor, Philadelphia. CLEARED, Sch O H Perry, Bullock, N York.
WEDNESDAY, Aug. 17.

WEDNESDAY, Aug. 17.

ARRIVED,
Brig Com Stewart, Bishop, Philadelphia.
Br sch Archusa, Bowden, Windvor, plaster.
Sch Strah, Merrill, Rockland.
Sch Seven Sisters, Crowley, Addison for Providence.
Sch Polity, Pray, Ellsworth for Beston
Sch Spring Bird, Spear, Rockland for New York.
Sch Diamond, Spear, Rockland for New Brothers, Sch Cader, Holmes, Rockland for Newburyport.
CLEARED,
Barque Helen A Warren, Drinkwater, Cuba, by A L.
Bolson.

THURSDAY, Aug. 18. ARRIVED,

ARCHIVED,
Sch Mayflower, Sawyer, Picton, coal.
Br sch-Paoli, McDonald, Windsor, plaster.
Sch Elizabeth, Smith, Ellsworth.
Sch Outrie, Orienti, Baugor.
Schs Prudence, Coomas, and Joy, Elwell, Bangor for

FRIDAY, Aug. 19. ARRIVED, Brig Lucy Atwood, Atwood, Harpswell, Sch Berry, Littlejohn, Boston, Sch Ann, Merrill, Bowdeinham, CLEARED,

Br ship Edward Johnston, Lawson, Quebee by Dant Starr-Brigs Sarah Ellen, Doughty, Trinidad, Smith, Hersey & Co; Water Witch, Jordan, Orland-Sch Advanc, Whittler, New London, SAILED, wind N, barque Helen A. Warren; brigs Susan Soute, Gen Fester; Mechanic, Merryman, Philadelphia.

SATURDAY, Ang. 20. SATURDAY, Aug. 20.

Sch Georgia, Pettengili, Philadelphia, Sch Olive Elizabeth, Sawyer, Sco. Sch Abigail, Stanwood, Elisworth. CLEARED. Schs Fame, (Br.) Nickerson, Lapoli, NF; Paoli, (Br.) McDonald, Windsor; Hero, Knight, St John, NB. SAILED, ship Edward Johnston; brigs, Sarah Ellen, Water Witch.

SUNDAY, Aug. 21, ARRIVED,
Barque Octavia, Collins, Matanzas 5th inst.
Brig Vincennes, Beard, Boston.
Monday, Aug. 22. ARRIVED,

Sch Rebetta Forg, Helcher, Norfolk.
Sch G Russell, Rumery, Philadelphia.
Sch L S Pond, Crowell, New York.
Sch Ontario, Haskell, New York.
Sch Bradore, Emery, Boston.
Sch Eliza Ellen, Ricker, Rockport.
Schs Cyprus, Small, and Emblem, Wallace, Harringmfor Boston. on for Boston,
Sch Hero, Dickey, Bangor for Boston.
Sch Wave, Jones, Bangor for Kingston.
Sloop A M P.,
Rockland.
CLEARED.

Brig Caroline A White, White, Pictou-Schs Citizen Wallace, Boston; Olive Elizabeth, Sawyer, do. Barque Joshua Bragdon, of Wells, 270 tons, 41 years old, well found, now lying at Providence, has been sold to parties in N Bedford for the sperm whale fishery, for \$14,000

LAUNCHED.

At Waldoboro, 13th, by Messrs Schwartz & Castner,
tine brig of 250 tons, called the Mahala A Comray,
to be commanded by Capt Isaac Comery.

DISASTERS &C The Outer Marine Station of Boston, reports below sch Swift, with loss of foremast by the deck, and main-mast sprung, in tow of another schooner. Ship Clarendon, Flowers, from Cardiff for San Fran-cisco, put into Montevideo previous to July 5th. in dis-

co, put into Montevideo previous to July 5th, in disss, leak.

Sirig Citizen, of East Machias, got in contact night of
h, off Craue's Neck, Long Island Sound, with sch
periment, of New York. Part of her crew got on
ard the brig, the others were picked up soon after, sayrouthing but what they had on.

Sch Heberald, of Rockland, which put into Portsmouth
fire, burnt to the water's edge, after being stripped,
Sch Rebecca Fogg, of Boston, from Norfolk for Portnd, put into Salom 18th inst., leaky.

Brig Mutamorar, of New York, from Warcham,
und east, went ashore on the Island of Presque, at the
trance of Buzzard's bay, Friday morning, sprung
eak and partly filled with water. She was got off
me evening by the assistance of the fishing smack
hito Chaud, of New London, who will tow her to
eav Bediord for repairs. The Matamoras had been at
feitor near the island, and went ashore in a strong
attheaster, while getting under weigh.

PORT OF BOSTON.

Bangor, and the Milliams, Kinaman, Matanzaa inst; sch Excel, Libby, Portland; sch Bengal, Al-New York, (got ashore on Georges, Island same thing, but came off, probably without damage) id lith, ship Polar Star, Pearson, N Orleans; barque a Hastings, Hatch, San Francisco; brigs John Ator, Sleeper, and Jas Harris, Berry, Pictou; Sabao, ins. Philladelphia; sch Boston, Bailey, Gardiner.

17th, barque M E Trout, Doane, Philadelphia; sch decrabile, Richmond via Salem; barque Jupiter, rill, Apalachicola.

, brigs Caroline E Kelley, Colord, and Cantelles, Fictors; Florence, Hopkins, Jackson-asco, Cousins, Savannah; Mercy S Cousins, andelphia; ach Mary, Benner, do. sch Comet, Upton, Bangor; barque Amanda, ermo; ach Cadet, Seely, Rackland., brig Capt John, Cousins, Ellaworth, to load Cld 18th, orig Capt John, Oddsha, Blasson, Star r Matanzas; sed Grecian, Richardson, Jacksonville. Ar 19th, brigs Manzoni, Ames, Sait Key, Turks is-nds; H P Cushing, Lancaster, and Forest State, Stow-as, Philadelphia; schs Lucy Ames, Ames, Richmond; nvernor, Watson; Romeo, Palmer; G W Cummings, Vision; G W Pickering, Park, and Watchman, Friend, Avir a quarantine, barque Chas Brower, Butler, New-

a quarantine, barque Chae Brower, Butler, New-Eng
Un, Brig Calcutta, Partridge, Philadelphia.
20th, barques Island City, Hinkley, Galveston;
a, Brown, Baltimore; brigs Canima, Carter, Ph I
ita; Barah, Griffin, Searsport; Mansanilla, Bailey,
ita; Barah, Griffin, Searsport; Mansanilla, Bailey,
ita; Barah, Griffin, Searsport; Mansanilla, Bailey,
ita; Rarah, Griffin, Searsport; Mansanilla, Bailey,
ita; Barah, Griffin, Searsport; Mansanilla, Bailey,
ita; Barah, Griffin, Searsport; Mansanilla, Bailey,
ita; Robert, Poland, Matsozza; Kossuth,
Philadelphia; scha Adquizar, Long, do; WatchFogg, Millbridge; Philanthropiat, Kent, Bangor;
Maria, Freeport; L. W. Pierce, Yarmouth.
20th, brigs Lydia Stover, Shopherd, P. au Prince;
inic, Clark, Rhinabeck, N. Y.
20th, barques Pamphylia, Nickerson, Marseilles;
Olney, Cottrell, New Orleans; Susan W. Lind,
isser, Charleston; brigs John R. Dow, Gibbs, St
trines, and a mkt; Isaac Carvert, Seavey, Havana;
Mills, Plutnam, Pictou; brigs Coral, Kinsman,
eston; W. Crawford, Perry, Philadelphia; Ven,
Sugett, Eden; scia, Alice, Hailett, Eastport and
s. Oralyo, Winslow, Bangor; Tannessee, Rimill,
lont; Morca, Kellar, Thomaston; Oregon, GilpatSaco.

Saco.

elst, barque Catharine, Watts, New Orleans; brig
erley, Parritt, Cardenas; schs Abby Gale, CunningBelfast; Mary, Johnson, Machias; Henry A, KenWaldoboro; Imperial, Colby, Wiscasset.
22d, brig Triad, Wooster, Baltumore; schs Curlew,
nor; Cape Fear, Portland.

PORT OF NEW YORK. Ar 14th, barque Aurora, Gardner, Ponce; brig Celes-na, Ficket, Nuevitas; sch Thomas Potter, Appleton, atagorda.

rda.

Sth, ship Richard Moore, Dinsmore, Liverpool;
Inter Potter, supposed from West Indica; sch
Vise, Crockett, Poxee.

th, schs Pemaquid, Storer, Windsor; Roanoke,
ore, Eastport; Oregon, Spear, Rockland
ith, ships Albany, Gorham, Manila Api 13; New
hire, Chase, Liverpool; Cora Linn, Lambert,
w; barques John Wesley, Curtis, Newcastle, E;
foratio, Kempton, Bordeaux; P R Curtis, Stoyhelle: Monte Cristo, Wilhams, Lubec.
ar, brig North America. Cousnas, Machias; schs
Com Tucker, and Dani Webstor, Lubec; Mary
tices, Tangeni, and Wave, Addison; Fountain,
sac Achoru, Rockand; Medomak, Proyidence
four; Bay State, Stonington for do; Lydia Cathy Bedford for do; D P, New Haven.
Gth, barque Homer, Pierce, Philadelphia.
schs Oregon, Verrih, Lubec; B & Tufts, Huntley,
s; Francena, Orland; "Hanhaira," Smith,
rt; Florence, Chespeake, Peru, Frankim, and
rockett, Rockland.

J H Kent, Kent, Hillsboro', NB; sch Jos

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Maine Female Seminary. THE FALL TERM will commence on Thursday, Sept. 15th, (not on the 8th, as by mistake in the Cata logue,) and continue 14 weeks. EDWARD P. WESTON, A. M., Principal.

Miss C. C. NOTTING, Proceptress. Miss Lucy M. Wells, Teacher of Music. Miss HENRIETTE KNEUSEL, Teacher of Modern Lan

Vacancies in other departments to be seasonably filed. Expenses.—Board, and tuition in English branch expenses.—Board, and tuition in English branch expenses. 100, including wood, washing and light.—or \$35 for a single term, payable in advance. Extra for Music. \$8 per term.—nee of Instruments, \$3. Modern languages, \$3. under instruction of a foreign lady—latin or Greek, \$1.—Drawing, \$3.—Painting, \$5.

Young ladies may enter upon the regular course and receive a Diploma on completing the course, or may pursue such a part of the studies as they profer, if qualified to take them. Circulars with feller information will be furnished on application to the Principal. or to the subscriber.

JOHN WATERMAN, Secretary, Gorham, Me., Aug. 3, 1853.

Aug. 18, 3.

NOTICE.

Litchfield Academy. The Pall Term of this Institution will commence on Wednesday, the last day of August and continue cleven weeks. Circulars containing particulars may be had by addressing the secretary.

A. BAKER, Sec. LITCHPIELD CORNER, August 94, 1853.

Maile Wesleyan Seminary.

Mal.16 Wesleyan Seminary.

The Fall, Term will commence August 3d. One of the Teachers will give his acclusive attention to the Classical Department, the instruction in which will be the trough and such as to fit students to enter any of our New England Colleges.

The Department of English embraces three years studies, and is under direction of the Principal Ladies of the Fernale Department can if they wish, enter upon a course of study with reference to graduating at the Fernale Collegiate Institute, for which they have a charter, and which will go fully into operation as soon as the appropriate buildings can be creeted.

The Boarding House still remains under the care of the Rev II. M. Eaton.

Students, by boarding themselves, can reduce their expenses to less than \$1 per week. II P. TORSEY Kenr's Hill, July 5th, 1853.

Maine Bible, Tract, and Sabbath School Depositories, 61 Exchange St. Portland, Me. GEORGE LORD, Bookseller, AGENT April 30. '53.

TRY THEM . J. F. Holman of original and superior Spring and Summer Bitters can be find of Samuel Thurston, C. F. Corry, J. Durgin & Co., Geo A. Thayer. Edward Mason, H. H. Hay. C. E. Beckett and Thos. G. Loring. August 5, 1853.

CHARLES G. DOWNES, MERCHANT TAILOR.

No. 641-2, Goddard's Bl. Snion St., is now prepared to offer his friends and the public a good assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres, Doeskins, Vestings, &c., of the most desirable qualities which he will be happy to make up in the most fashionable style. nev25tf.

TEAS, &c.

DANFORTH SIUS, & CO., No. 17 and 18 Market Street. Boston. HAVE for sale at low prices, 150 Bull Ches Hyson Ten, 1300 Ditto Young Hyson DOO Ditto Oolong Ten, 300 Chests and Half Chests Son hong Ten, with the usual varieties of other Teas and a general assertment of Groceries.

June 30, 1853. 2m

To Patients.

DR. STACKWELL, the Associate of Dr. R. RICHARD CLAY, will be in attendance at the ELM House and office, Portland, until further notice, for consultation with patients laboring under the various forms of Disease, particularly Diseases of the Lungs, Nervous System, and all kinds of Circuic and Female Complaints, in the treatment of which he has met with the most flat-Lanes and controlled the following the Cancer, Fistula, Rheumatism, Dropsy Epilepsy and Phthisis, receive the especial attention of Dr. Stockwell. 27 Dr. Clay has removed from Gardiner to Portland. Residence at the Elm House. Office 1002, opposite the

Im House. July 6th 1853. NEW METHOD OF CURE B. F. HATCH, M D.,

Professor of Theory and Practice, Obstetrics, Diseases of Women and Child-tren, in the New England College of Physicians and Surgeous, da new method by which he is able to treat, All Diseases peculiar to Females,

GENERAL WEAKNESS, th universal success; and a cure can be accomplished unuch less time than any heretofore practiced by any ysician in New England.

Dr. H's method has never been equaled in point o taCTICABILITY or SUCCESS; and however long adding the case may be or fruitless previous efforts may re proved, the patient may confidently EXPECT RE-EF. Hundreds of cases might be referred to, which aid amply justify the above assertion.

CONSUMPTION, DYSPEPSIA? Diseases of the Spine, Liver, Heart, Kid-neys, Larynx, Bowels, Skin, all Ner-vous Difficulties, Scrofula & Scrof-ulous Swellings, Fever Sores, Hip Diseases, &c.,

re relieved in almost an incredible short space of time, and with remedies which are in perfect harmony with ne constitution.

This great improvement in the cure of disease estabshes a new era in medical science, and all who are in my way afflicted should avail themselves of its advange.

Buy no book unless Dr. A. M. Mauriceau, 128 Liberty Street, N. Y., is on the title page, and the entry in the Clerk's Office on the back of the title page; and buy only of respectable and honorable dealers, or send by mail, and address to Dr. A. M. Mauriceau, as there are spurious and surreptitious infringements of copyright. George Lord, Partland; W B Billinger, Eastwort; A Gaubert, Az usta; David Bugbee, Bongo; J Dyer, Skouthegan; C L Francis, Novovy; E Clarce, Bath; G Spawlding, Hallmell; G M Attwood, Gardiner; John T Caldwell, Belfatt; G L Robinson, Thomaston; J J Ranger, A recenter; C heap Book Store—T M Moulton, Freedom; Eden Swett, E Thomaston; T L Moody, Belfast; W F Stanwood, Bangor; John Jackson, Culais Aug 25, '53.

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and Practice of Medicine.

a Practice of Medicine.

And Professor of Surgery,

And Presco, M. D., Professor of Physiology.

Elsem Passel, M. D., Professor of Anatomy.

Mark G. Kerr, M. D., Professor of Materia Medica

d General Theoremsters.

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THE MARRIAGE STATE;

Shall Happiness and Beath, or Misery and Sickness, attend it?

MOST STARTLING CONSIDERATIONS!

Reflections for the Thoughtful.

Strange that countless human beings exist and drug through life as do the beasts of the field, or the insects of the earth, evincing no more thought or reflection than though the noble faculties of mind were not vouchsafed to them.

Many such are husbands and fathers, upon whom are dependent the health, the well-being, and the happiness of a confiding and affectionate wife, with perhaps a family of children.

HOW OFTEN IT HAPPENS THAT THE

WIFE LINGERS FROM YEAR TO YEAR

wife Lingers from Year To Year in that pitiable condition as not even for one day to feel the happy and exhiberating influence incident to the enjoyment of health.

She may not be an invalid confined to her bed, or even to her roots; as her pride, ambition and energy induce and nerve her to take personal charge of her household, even when her health will not admit of it; but she is nevertheless perceptibly sinking from day to day, and always alling.

Thus, day after day, and month after month transpire. Her health daily sinks, till finally even the hope of recovery no longer remains. And thus

THE BLOOMING BRIDE.

But a few years ago in the flush of health and youth, and buoyancy of spirits, rapidly, and apparently inexplicably, becomes a feeble, sickly, debilitated wife, with frame emaciated, nerves units depressed countenance bearing the

ignorance of the simplest and plainest rules of health as connected with the marriage state, the violation of which entails disease, suffering and miscry, not only to the wife, but often

Hereditary Complaints upon the Children

UNTO THE THIRD AND FOURTH GENERATION,

Praismitting CONSUMPTION, SCROPULA,
HYPOCHONDRIA, INSANITY, GOUT,
KING'S EVIL, and other diseases,
as a

DREADFUL INHERITANCE

from the Parents.

And must this continue? Shall we be wise in all that concerns the cattle of our fields, our horses, our sheep, our cows, our oxen, the nature and character of the soil we possess, the texture and quality of our goods and merchandise; but in all that concerns ourselves as human beings, with human functions and passions, subject to great derangement, involving our future peace and happinessin all that concerns the health and welfare of the wife of our affections, and the mother of our children; in all that concerns the mental and physical well being of those children, we should be immersed in the darkest and most

BENIGHTED IGNORANCE,

How long shall this ignorance prevail so productive of its bitter fruits? How long shall the wife and mother be ignorant of the nature, character and causes of the various womb and sexual complaints, embittering her days by suffering—suffering often prolonged to years, eventuating in a complication of diseases utterly and hopelessly incurable? Shall we for ever close our eyes to the results of physiological science by which we may arrive at an understanding of ourselves as men and women, subject to serious life-long enduring diseases, and perpetuating them to our children.

LET EVERY WIFE AND HUSBAND PONDER! No husband or wife need be ignorant of what concerns them most to know to secure their health and happiness. That knowledge is contained in a little work entitled

THE MARRIED WOMAN'S

PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION,

PROFESSOR OF DISEASES OF WOMEN.

One Hundredth Edition. 18mo., pp. 250. Price 50 Cents

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First published in 1847; and it is not

SURPRISING OR WONDERFUL,

Considering that EVERY FEMALE, whether MARRIED OR NOT, can here acquire a full knowledge of the nature, character and causes of her complaints, with the various symptoms, and that nearly

HALF A MILLION COPIES

should have been sold. It is impracticable to con vey fully the various subjects treated of, as they are of a nature strictly intended for the married, or those contemplating marriage.

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THE next Course of Lectures in this Institution will Legumenes on Saturday, October 1st, 1853, and continue fire ments 21 works) closing on the 25th of Pebruary 1854. Paris J. Johnson, M. D., Professor of Chemistry and Technology.

A LL the various approved Trusses constantly for sale Ladies watted on by Mrs. Caroline D. Foster, who has had 30 years experience in the business.

Strangers in the city will please take notice that the odd and even numbers are on opposite sides of the street, it being 416 opposite to the subscriber's residence 467, where he will keep a full supply of ready made Trusses for Gentlemen and Ladies, Youths and Infants. Abdominal Supporters of five or six different kinds, and such as Hull's, Chapin's Spinal, Cutter's, Frich's, Ingalls', &c., &c.

Tadies waited upon by Mrs. Caroline D. Fos-ter at the above place.

The following certificate from Dr. John C. Warren, of Boston, was given 17 years since, but will last

Persons wishing further information as lations. &c., or desirous of receiving copies of the Annonnecement, will please apply, personally or by letter, to the Dean of the Faculty,

DAVID J. JOHNSON, M. D.

By Philadelphia. May 23, 3m.

The undersigned take great pleasure in reing to the favorable consideration of those who are unhappily afflicted with HERRIL, Mr. James Frederick Foster, as a skillful and competent person in the manufacture and fitting of TRUSSES. We have employed him, (some of us for over twenty years) and therefore speak from personal knowledge of his abilities. His one experience in the business early advantages, his long experience in the business and the large number of individuals whom he has re-lieved in a variety of cases, render him, in our opinion, For sale, whole sale and retail, at the Bookstore of the Publishers, JOHN P. JEWETT, & Co., Boston, JEWETT, PROCTOR & WORLSSINGTON, Cleveland, Ohio. lieved in a variety of cases, render him, in our opinion, caual, if not superior, to any manufacturer of the article. His father, Deacon Gideon Foster, of Charlestown, was master of the Poor House in that town for upwards of twenty-four years, during which period Mr Foster availed himself of the opportunity, and made application of his Trusses to a great variety of cases, with great success, some of which were of a very complicated and distressing character.

It is well known to all who have occasion to wear Trusses, that their great excellence consists in the adap-

Trusses, that their great excellence consists in the adaptation to the body, at the same time relieving the patient. Any ordinary mechanic may make a trues, but mone but a skulfful practitioner can apply it in such a manner as effectually, and oftentines radically to cure

has thoroughly attained this knowledge. The certificates of Dr. J. C. Warren and other eminent surgeons which he has shown us, fully sustain the opinion

ARNOLD SOUTHWICK, JONA LOCKE, URIAH TUFTS,

TRUSSES! TRUSSES! We have a large assortment of the above Instru-ments of various sizes, Abdominal Supporters, Shoul-der Braces, &c., which we are embled to furnish at re-

THE MAN OF A THOUSAND YEARS. ISAAC T. HOPPER.

A TRUE LIFE BY LYDIA MARIA CHILD.

This thrilling work is the hiegraphy of one of the most remarkable men the world has aver seen. His deeds of philanthropy and mercy, covering a period of nearly four-score years, endeared him not eally to the thousands who were the immediate participants of his beneficence,

From the New York Observer.

The New York Sinday Times contained the following:

From the New York Tribune.

16 Isaac T. Hopper was a man of remarkable endowments, both of head and heart. His clear discrimination, his unconquerable will, his total unconsciousness of fear, his extraordinary tact in circumventing plans he wished to frustrate, would have made him illustrious as the general of an army; and these qualities might have become faults, if they had not been balanced by an unusual degree of conscientiousness and benevel he battled conragonsly, not from ambition, avolence. He battled conragonsly, not from an inborn love of truth. He circimvented as adroitly as the most practiced politician; but it was always to defeat the plans of those who oppressed God's most convert to advance his own self-interest. Farewell, thou have and kind old Friend! The prayers of ransomed ones ascended to Heaven for thee, and a glorious company have welsomed thee to the Etcenal City. 29 From the New York Tribune.

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Having had occasion to observe that some persons afflicted with Hernia, have suffered much for the want of a skillful workman in accommodating Trusses to the peculiarities of their cases, I have taken pains to inform myself of the competency of Mr. J. F. Foster, to supply the deficiency occasioned by the death of Mr. Beath. After some months of observation of his work, I am well satisfied that Mr. Foster is well acquainted with the manufacture of these instruments, and ingenious in accommodating them to the variety of cases which occur. I feel called upon to recommend him to my professional brethren, and to the public as a person well fitted to supply their wants in regard to those important articles. WE propose to publish, should the enterprize meet with sufficient encouragement, a series of books for Children, to be comprised in tweive books, each independent of the other, on subjects connected with the anti-slavery discussion. Let us instil into the youthful mind correct sentiments on this great question, and workshall soon have a generation of men and women who will do their duty. These works will be eleganly printed and illustrated, and made attractive for children. To be sold at 12½ cours each.

We publish this day the first of the series, entitled portant articles.

JOHN C. WARREN, M. D., Boston.

TESTIMONIALS.

DAVID DODGE, NEWHALL MARTIN, JAMES R. TURNER, SAM. PAYSON, SAMUEL ETHEBIDGE,

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four-score years, endeared him not only to the thousands who were the immediate participants of his beneficence, but to all who knew him.

His was a charity, the most expansive. It was not confined to the popular channels of the day, but exerted itself among the most degraded and abandomed, regardless of color or condition. In the cities of Philadelphia and New York, where his active life was mostly spent, thousands upon thousands can bear testimony to his nobleness of soul, and his entire devotion to the interests of suffering humanity.

With truth he may be called the HOWARD OF AMERICA. Mas. Chitch having spent several years in his family, and being perfectly familiar with his history, of all others, was the person to write "A TRUE LIFE" indeed was the performed in her best manner.

"A TRUE LIFE" indeed was the life of ISAAC T. HOUPER, and Mass. Chitch has presented it truly, Scarcely a citizen of Philadelphia or New York, but was familiar with his form and features, as he was seen from day to day tripping through the great thor oughfares and threading the narrow lines and by-ways, searching out the way ward and the wandering, that he might rescue them from crime and degreedation, and administer comfort, and solace, and heavenly charities to the distressed and suffering. The poor, hunted, fugitive slave, found in him a friend ever ready, and never weary.

We intend to publish this work early in August. It

newer weary.

We intend to publish this work early in August. It will make an elegant 12mo. of about 500 pages, with a full length portrait and a medallion likeness, on steel, of Ma. Hoppes. Retail price, \$1.25, bound in cloth.

At the time of the death of the venerable and excellent man, numerous notices appeared in papers of all parties and sects. We make a few extracts.

The New York Sonday Times contained the following:

"Most of our readers will call to mind, in connection with the name of Isaac T. Hopper, the compact, well-kuit figure of a Quaker g-ntleman, apparently about sixty years of age, dressed in drah or brown clothes of the plainest cut, and bearing on his handsome, manly face the impress of that benevolence, with which his whole heart was filled.

He was twenty years older than he seemed. The fountain of benevolence within fresheared his old age with its continuous flow. The step of the octogenarian was clastic as that of a boy; his form erect as the mountain pine.

On a plain block of granite at Greenwood Cometery, s inscribed;

Isaac T. Hopper, BORN DECEMBER 3D, 1771, "Thou henceforth shalt have a good man's calm, A great man's happiness; thy zeal shall find Repose at length, firm friend of human kind."

We shall publish 5000 copies for the first edition. Early orders from the trade are solicited. It is a bowhich will have an immense sale, scarcely inferior the sale of Uncle Tom's Culvin, for in thrilling interest in the sale of the call of the c JOHN P. JEWETT & CO.,

Not a shout was heard, nor a croaker's:no, As the cask to the Court House we hasted; Not a "soger" moistened his thirsty throat From the whiskey there spilled and wasted.

We buried the " critter " there, in sight Of a goodly number of people; By the sun's resplendent genial light, Just in front of the Court House ste

No useless murmurings there were spoke, As we took from the wagon the barrel; But we thought of the noses and craniums broke, And the midnight row and quarrel.

Fow and short were the jests we said, And we thought of the toper's sorrow,
If perchance he should thump on that barrel-head, All empty and lone, on the morrow.

We thought of rags, and squalid sheds.

And how sots and dealers would mutter,

And curses heap on our sober heads

When they smelled the fames from the gutter.

Sadly they'll talk of the spirit that's gone, And of wakes and capers fricky;
And jolly good times which might have been know
O'er that demolished barrel of whiskey.

But half the liquor had gurgled out, When the clock tolled the hour for retiring, And we knew by a snaker's random shout, That the foe were suddenly firing.

Slowly the barrel aside we laid, With the whiskey all poured, or flung out; We carved not the owner's name on the head, But left it alone with the bring out

What Eliza Cook thinks of the Maine Law.

In a late number of her Journal is the following:

"But drinking is ruinous to health and morals." "Well," answers the liberty-loving man, "what's that to you? It is my health and my morals, not yours that are concerned; and why should I not have liberty to do what I like with what is my own?" "Not quite:" answer the Legislature of Maine; "your health and your morals do concern me. If you min yourself, and become a me. If you ruin yourself, and become a pauper through drunkenness, I must keep you. If by drinking you destroy your individual morals, you at the same time injuriously affect the morals of society; it is therefore my business, and the business of society, to prevent your becoming either a pauper or a dissolute, if it can be helped.
We have tried moral suasion, and appealed to your individual effort, but still you insist on swallowing drink. We can go no further in that direction; we must try other means and see if we cannot check this vice by public opinion embodied in a law to pre-

The objector still protests that this free-dom—his right to select his own food and drink—is invaded; and he declares that this drink—is invaded; and he declares that this so-called public opinion is nothing but tyranny. "I don't care what you call it," says the men of Maine; "you shall not be allowed to sup alcohol in public shops licensed for its sale, any more than you shall be allowed to sup arsenic. The law prohibits the sale of arsenic, except under proper regulations, for exactly the same reason that the sale of alcohol is now prohibited; and if the former law is just, the latter is ten fold more so. For one that dies by arsenic, a thousand die by drinking alcohol in excess. The measure is demanded by public necessity, and it deserves to take its place beside the laws of cleansing and purification of towns, for the prevention of infection and contagion, for the repression of immortality and vice of the worst kind."

Giving it up.

The O. S. Journal, a short time since an opponent of the Law, now sees that the overwhelming tide of public opinion in its favor cannot be stayed and honestly gives it up, in the following paragraph:

over the State among the people against this rum selling traffic. The convention just closed furnishes the evidence that this feeling is active and will make itself felt. The proceedings and speeches will, no doubt, give a powerful impetus to the cause, and it is our conviction that another winter will see the Maine Law enacted by the Legislature of Ohio. Whatever we may think of its wisdom or policy as a permanent measure, (and we have expressed our doubts heretofore on this subject,) we cannot doubt that the masses are determined that the experiment masses are determined that the experiment shall be tried in Ohio. We have no sympathy with the rum traffic, and if this be found the best course, we shall certainly rejoice at its effects. We repeat, the trial is bound to be made, in our judgment. We think the people demand it, and we shall certainly throw no obstacle in their way.—

If future experience shows that we have been mistaken in our views, we shall take pleasure in saying so, as we know that in what we have said, we have never acted from a desire to promote the interests of the liquor venders of the State."

We pity the blind infatuation of those editors who still think political capital may be made by running whiskey into politics.

The Contrast.

At an interesting prayer-meeting, this morning (from 5½ to 6½,) our venerable Ex-Mayor, ing (from 5½ to 6½) our venerable Ex-Mayor, Hon. A. K. Parris, opened the meeting with reading the Scriptures and prayer, and was immediately followed by our present, worthy Mayor, J. B. Cahoon, in a solemn and appropriate prayer. In New Orleans, not long since, introduced on the street to the then and present popular Mayor, A. D. Caosanan, after a few desultory remarks, says he, "gentlemen, let us take a drink." We declined and he soon left us to our reflections. How much the awful visitation, new scourging that great and growing city, may be traced to the hundreds of grog-shops there, and how much it is fed and aggravated by intemperance, it is fearful to calculate.

A. W. P.

Hon. Edward Everett makes the follow ing statement in respect to the effect of ardent spirits in this country in ten years.-They are startling facts, and are an admonition to all, both the intemperate and the tem-

1. They have cost the nation a direct ex-

pense of ten millions of dollars. 2. They have cost the nation an indirect expense of six hundred millions of dollars. . They have destroyed three hundred

4. They have sent one hundred thousand ildren to the poor houses. 5. They have consigned at least one hun

dred and fifty thousand persons to the jail and penitentiaries. 6. They have made at least one thousand

7. They have instigated to the commis-ion of one thousand five hundred mur-

8. They have caused two thousand per-ons to commit suicide.

9. They have burned or otherwise de-troyed property to the amount of ten mil-ions of dellars. 10. They have made two hundred thou-

NEED OF THE "MAINE LAW," A correscondent of the Christian Observer giving some account of the proceedings of the Asembly of the Established Church (not the Free Church) of Scotland says :

"Year after year, the chief business of this venerable court seems to be the deposition of her ministers for the sin of drunkenness. No less than five depositions have taken place at this Assembly this year. The first libel was against the Rev. Mr. Burtt, containing sixteen charges of dankenness; the second against the Rev. J. Williams son, containing 12 charges; the third agai the Rev. Mr. Houston, containing ninete charges; the fourth against the Rev. Rev. A. Todd, who was charged with habit-ual drunkenness from 1847 up till 1852.— Deposition was in each case pronounced with the usual formalities, and the Assembly dis-missed, till another year's fruits of moder-ate drinking call them to enact a similar

STRANGE INFATUATION.—Some ten years ago there resided in this State a gentleman, his wife, and two interesting daughters, who were as much respected as any family in it. Blessed with a competency of earthly goods, and surrounded by hosts of friends, their happiness seemed as near perfect as human heings could expect to enjoy. Six years since, this family left here for the South, where the husband and father took to drink, and in two years after became a bankrupt and a sot. Next, the wife and mother became a drunkard; and now, we understand, the two girls are inmates of a low brothel in a city on the Mississippi River. What a mmentary on the free use of ardent spirts. In six years, a whole family of respectable people reduced from affluance to the deepest depths of degradation. And yet now many cases of a similar nature are to be met with every day. - Richmond Mail.

SOMETHING SINGULAR -Among all the rum sellers and the friends of the rumsellers of the whole State, there is not a man who dares openly to defend them! With all the capital invesed in the traffic, all the immense trade in sour molasses, there is not a man among the whole who would risk his reputation in a public ar-gument in favor of the business. Rev. Mat-thew Hale Smith, and Rev. Mr. Lovejoy did thew Hale Smith, and Rev. Mr. Dovepy the attempt a defence of the rum business, but where are they now? Mr. Smith could not even retain his position as editor of the rumseller's organ, and Mr. Lovejoy lost his place as pastor of the Cambridgeport church. The present editor of the Chronicle dares not make himself known, and the cause of repeal presents the singular anomuly of not having a single public advocate.—Mass. Life Boat.

MISCELLANEOUS.

EGYPTIAN CONVENTS. It is said that the number of monasteries and convents in Egypt and its deserts for-merly amounted to 366, some of which had numerous inmates, and in connection with their founders or their superiors, enjoyed a world-wide reputation for learning and for sanctity. . Gibbon mentions fifty in the Natron valley alone, on the confines of the Lybian desert, to the north or west of the Delta, in one of which "the ambitious Cyril passed some years, under the restraints of a monastic life." Now there are but four monasteries in that valley, which contain, in all, only about seventy-five inmates; there is a fifth at Gibel Coskran, in upper Egypt; and there are two in the eastern desert near the Red Sea, which are all the monasteries proper remaining in the country. The "monastery of St. Anthony," in the eastern desert, about eighteen miles from the Red Sea, has a historical reputation from the name of its founder, and since the Patriarch of the whole Coptic Church is now elected from among its fathers, it may be considered "the principal monastery in Egypt." I much regret not being able to visit it, but the excursion would require at least ten days by camels, though the distance avor cannot be stayed and honestly gives it is only seventy-five miles from where I am now writing. It probably presents the best specimen of a Coptic community, and with trong and rapidly growing sentiment all garden, and its grand scenery of the mountains, the desert, and the sea, the most invit-ing picture of monastic life.

The convents of Egypt have also greatly

decreased in number and in importance. Of these, there are three at Cairo, and two at old Cairo near by; one at Alexandria, which old Cairo near by; one at Alexandria, which pretends to possess the head and body of Mark the evangelist, notwithstanding their alleged removal to Venice; and some twenty or more on the upper Nile, together with some half a dozen in the Fyoom and the Oasis of the Lybian desert—once the abode of thousands of Christians. In some of these convents, ignorance and superstition have usurped the place of whatever of learning usurped the place of whatever of learning and of piety they may once have possessed. A painful illustration of this, which I had on going up the river, is repeated at this very moment as we are sailing down under the brow of the Gebel e Tayr. On the top of this bald, rugged mountain, some two hundred feet high, and half a mile in length, is a little mud-brick building, known as the convent of "Onr Lady Mary the Virgin," which is occupied by about thirty Copts belonging to some order of mendicant friars. Whenever a boat appears in sight, the whole Whenever a boat appears in sight, the whole body turn out and line the brow of the mounbody turn out and line the brow of the mountain to hail it for charity, while two or three of the number clamber down the steep face of the mountain, and, throwing off their black gowns and cowls, swim out to the boat to receive alms. How sad a representation of Christianity is made to a Mohammedan I learned from one of them that they have in the convent a copy of the Scriptures, but that few of them can read, and that they have prayers five times a day. One feels moved to give something to such pitiable objects, and yet that is a questionable charity which goes to countenance and sustain that system of "pious" medicancy which has cursed the Christian world in Europe and throughout the East; and especially to countenance a set of Christian loafers in the presence of Mohammedans who despise these, though they have their own swimming saints who come out for a recompense to bless the boats. Going up the river, I was betrayed into this questionable charity; but this morning, remembering the Apostle's injunction, that "it any would not work, neither should he eat"—an injunction aimed against the whole tribe of religious loafers—I felt that the application of a rope's end to the tawny backs of these mendicant "Christians" by a Mohammedan sailor was about the reception they merited. The sailors are tians" by a Mohammedan sailor was about the reception they merited. The sailors are always forward to show their contempt for this amphibious species of Christians. The convent has attached to it a fine piece of ground, on the opposite side of the river—the gift of the Pasha—and from this and the ch rity of travellers, its inmates supply their physical wants; while from their eyrie nest, about which the eagle hovers, overlooking the desert upon one side, and on the other the river apd the plain, they have prayers read five times a day for the growth and comfort of their souls. To an imaginative, and possibly to some phases of a contemplaof this as a speciality would separate one who were actors in those events, and from all the duties of social life, and from pletely tallying with the facts describe all practical sympathy with humanity.—Dr. Thompson, in N. Y. Independen:

BROTHER SPONGE!

Absorption-that is the office of a sponge. Bring any kind of liquid within its reach, and away it goes to accumulate the spoils of the absorber. A sponge is a very greedy fellow, covetous to the last degree. He fills as fast as he can all the cells and recesses of his own gavanous body. He will and recesses of his own cavernous body. He will suck and suck till he is so full he cannot take another cop. And when he is full to suffocation, a drop. He did not gather up to scatter again. Not he. He holds on. And he will not part with a drop till you squeeze

Now, brother, thou art a sponge. I would I could call thee a fountain pouring forth sparkling waters—a reservoir gathering only to diffuse again-a flower sending thy fragrance in all directions—a lamp beaming forth the light on every side. But alas, Brother Sponge, I must reserve these sig-nificant and delightful applications for other disciples, or for yourself in a brighter day of your history.

Now, Brother Sponge, your power of absorption is not so much the thing that gives you so bad an eminence among your brethren, as your amazing retaining power. The shilling, on its way to your strong grasp, is a traveller to a bourne whence few return. Some of your brethren absorb very successfully, but away go again the nimble sixpences, as the young eagles, exulting in their flight, on some errand of love. Some gain only for the purpose of giving. They love to give liberty to what they have gotten. They take even more pleasure in scattering than in acquiring. Having read somewhere that it is "more blessed to give

than to receive," they feel just so themselves. But, Brother Sponge, we cannot make this record of you. We have known you long. We can testify with what vigor, skill, diligence and success, you can acquire; but sad witnesses too are we of the power to retain. Getting fairly and honestly we approve, but the keeping, grasping, holding on, not letting go, this gives you a sad position among the disciples. People say, when any benevolent enterprise is astir, "Don't call on that brother. You may knock your fingers into jelly against the door of his heart, and not

get in. The warmest south wind of your appeals will not melt that rock of ice."

Now, Brother Sponge, do hear us. Relax these stiff muscles. Depletion, Brother, do yield to it. It will do you good, and cer-tainly others will get good. You do not know how much better you can pray. There is too much silver and gold upon your wings.

Besides, your brethren feel sad at the chasm between you and them. Come over where they are, and bring a warm, affectionate, giving heart, and unite it with theirs. Your surrender to the practical power of the great principles of Christian benevolence will electrify some of them. They will rise

to bless the world, they will be set loose in some other way. You will get squeezed, Brother, depend upon it. When the gripe is strong enough, the sponge must yield. And it is sometimes strong enough to take away every drop. Look out lest there be

not left a drop! One word more. Perhaps, Brother Sponge, you do not like the title—but it seemed, somehow, to come up at the first thought of you. But we will drop it just as soon as you will make it clear that it is no longer properly applied .- Evangelist.

Mr. Layard-Nineveh.

At a meeting of the Northampton Mechan-ic's, Institute, in England, Mr. Layard, who has gained so much fame by his explorations of the ruins of Ancient Nineveh, was present, and made the following remarks, which we publish, that they may induce our young readers to persue the printed account of his

Mr Layard said he was about going to re-gious where there were no Mechanic's, Inistitute, but where men, still wild, wandered over the face of the earth. Those men however, wandered among the remains of great cities, the existence of which indicated a state of civilization which equalled if it did not excel our own. That was a solemn reto receive alms. How sad a representation of Christianity is made to a Mohammedan crew, by two or three great stout men, with shaven heads, sitting stark naked on the side of the boat shivering with cold, and whining, "an a Christian, yo Ha wager,"—"I am a Christian, O traveller!" If you give them a few coppers they stuff these into their mouths, and if you give them bread they poise this upon their shorn crowns, and swim back to the mountain. They seem to have a great passion for empty bottles, which I suppose they sell at a neighboring town. I learned from one of them that they have in the convent a copy of the Scriptures, but that few of them can read, and that they have prayers five times a day. One feels moved to give something to such pitiable flection. In speaking of the ruins of Babylon to convey to them a correct idea of the present state of the ruins of Babylon and Assyria ne could not do so to greater advantage than by quoting the words prophetically employed in the sacred Scriptures. They must remem-ber that the mounds to which he has referred believed that the death of Abel was the first that occurred in the family of mam. It is not an unreasonable supposition, therefore, as figures will demonstrate, that the family of Adam embraced 190,000 to 200,000 people at the banishment of Cain. How many of these adhered to the fortunes of Cain, and expensive. The consequence was, that the builders were driven to the use of mere mud in the erection of those palaces, mixing it up with chopped straw, and making it into bricks, which they dried in the sun. These temples were used as great national records. Upon these walls the people of those days engraved the history of their national exploits. The art of printing being unknown, they were compelled to record their history on the walls of their public edifices. With that view, the lower stories of those edifices were built of alabaster, a substance exceedingly well calculated to perpetuate the pictorial representation of their great national events, and the explanatory descriptions with which they are accompanied. The upper parts of the building were constructed of the sun-dried bricks which he had described, and the consequence was, that in the lapse of time, they eventually fell in and buried in their debric the imperish.

of the masonry, which had once formed part of the masonry, were exposed to the atmosphere, they returned to their original state, which was nothing but earth, and thus those heaps of ruins became covered with a kind of soil susceptible of various kinds of cultivation adapted to the wants of the population.

That would explain to them the state of those ruins, and also account for the excellent preand monastic cells. Even prayer bees an empty form, when the observance scriptures were performed, inscribed by those pletely tallying with the facts described by the sacred historiar.

The Comet of 1856.

The following interesting details respecting the comet which is expected to make its appearance about the year 1856, are given by M. Rabinet, an eminent French astronomer, of the Academy of Sciences, in an article recently published. The Boston Traveller translates from the Courier des Etats Unis:

"This connect is one of the grandest of which "This comet is one of the grandest of which

historians make mention. Its period of revolution is about three lundred years. It was seen in the year 104, 392, 683, 975, 1263, and the last time in 1556. Astronomers agreed in predicting its return in 1848, but it failed to appear—manque an r. ndezvous, according to the expression of M. Rabinet—and continues to shine still, unseen by us. Already the observatories begin to be alarmed for the fate of their beautiful wandering star. Sir John Herschel himself had put a crane upon his telescope, when a learned calculator of Middleboorh, M. Bonne, reassured the astronomical world of the continued existence of the venerable and magnificent comet.
"Disquieted as all other astronomers were,

by the non-arrival of the comet at the expected time, M. Bomme, aided by the preparatory labors of Mr. Hind, with a patience truly Dutch, has been revised all the calculations, and estimated all the actions of all the planets upon the comet for three hundred years of revolution. The result of this patient labor gives the arrival of the comet in Angust, 1858, with an uncertainty of two years, more or less so that from 1856 to 1860 we may expect the great comet which was the cause of the abdication of the Emperor Charles V., in 1556.

"It is known that partaking of the general superstition, which interpreted the appearance of a comet as the fore-runner of some fatal event, Charles V. believed that this comet addressed its menaces particularly to him as holding the first rank among soverigns. The great and once wise, but now wearied and shattered monarch, had been for some time the victim of cruel reverses. There were threatening indications in the political if not physical horizon of a still greater tempest to come. He was left to cry in despair: Fortune abandons old men. The appearance of the blazing star seemed to him an admonition from heaven that he must cease to be a sovereign if he would avoid a fatality from which one without authority might be spared. It is known that the Emperor survived his abdication, but a little more than two years.

"Another comet, which passed near us in 1835, and which has appeared twenty-five times since the year 18 before christian era, has been associated by the superstitious with many important events which have occurred near the periods of its visitations.

"In 1066 William the Conquerer landed in England at the head of a numerous army about the time that the comet appeared which now bears the name of Halley's comet. The circumstance was regarded by the English as a prognostic of the victory of the Normans. will electrify some of them. They will rise higher themselves, as they see you rise.

"But my money is hard-earned—it is all my own. I give when, and where, and to the extent I think best, and I want no impertinent interference in this matter. I'll do as I please."

Well, Brother, you will find absorption will not always be the order of the day. If your accumulations will not find their way in some form, like the freely flowing stream, It infused universal terror into the hands of the people, and contributed not a little to-wards the submission of the country after the the ranks of the Christians during the terrible battle of Belgrade, in which forty thousand Musselmen perished. The comet is described by historians of the time as "immense, terrible, of enormous length, carrying in its train a tail which covered two celestial signs, (60 degrees) and producing universal terror." Judging from this portrait, comets have singularly degenerated in our day. It will be remembered, however, that in 1811 there appeared a comet of great brilliancy, which inspired some superstitious fears. Since that epoch science has noted nearly eighty comets, which, with few exceptions, were visible only by the aid of the telescope. Kepler, when asked how many comets he thought there were in the heavens, answered, "as many as there are fishes in the sea."

Genealogy of Adam.

The Rev. Dr. Smith, who for some time past, has been advocating, with great learning and power, the doctrine of the strict uniity of the human race, thus refers to Adam and his immediate decendants:—

In the genealogy of Adam, but three of his children, Cain, Abel and Seth, are mentioned by name, and a few only of his remoter descendants appear in the record. In the 930 years he walked upon the earth, his family must have been far more numerous than this and his other children are expressly alluded to in the words, "and he begat sons and daughters."—"The mother of all living" was doubtless a fruitful vine, and both she and Adam were in the vigor of their lives for a length of years which the postdiluvians knew nothing of. Cain was a married man when he siew Abel, and was then, not less, probably than 129 years of age. Seth, who was appointed by God to occupy the place of Abel whom Cain siew, was born to Adam when he was 130 years old. The natural increase of the race of man is extremely rapid when no hindrance is interposed. "An island, first occupied by a few ship wrecked English in 1558, and discovered by a Dutch vessel in 1667, is said to have been found peopled after 80 years by 12,000 souls, all the decendants of four mothers." When the Creator undertook to people a world we prove suppose that his people a world, we may suppose that his providence arranged for this end, and no hinderance was allowed to interpose. It is believed that the death of Abel was the first that occurred in the family of man. It is not

"I Wish I was a Man."

"I wish I was a man," said little Edwin Miller to his mother; "the big boys knock me about and I am put in the class with litany chance. When I wanted to get on the horse yesterday, George told me to 'wait until I was a man.'"

"Do you know enough to be a man, Edwin? Can you read every hard word you come across without spelling it?"
"Well, mamma, I could if I was a man."
"Could you sit down patiently, hour after hour, and work over those hard sums that you see George doing?"
"Why, no, mamma; but I could if I was a man." "Do you think, Edwin, if you could grow

right up, and have at once a man's size and strength, you could really be a man in goodness, and patience, and knowledge, and wil-lingness to labor?" "I don't know, I'm sure, mamma."

a Well, now, my son, let us talk a little about it. Don't you think if you had something hard to do, and you were ignorant how it should be done, you would be anxious to learn how, and would want time for pre-

"You would not like to undertake this difficult business without having at least

George was going to make that bee-hive, did you see how long he studied about it; and then how he went over to the carpenter's and watched them, and used their tools; and how every day, after breakfast, he went to his work-shop, and planed and sawed, until after much pains he made that nice hive for the bees? You remember about it, don't you?" "O'yes, mamma."

"Men have a great many hard things to do, and they ought to be wise and good, in order to do their duties well. They need preparation, and God has given them childhood and youth for study and improvement.
"Besides knowledge from books, there are other things to be learned: to conquer one's self and sinful desires: to do what is right, and avoid what is wrong; and learn to be kind to the weak. "Mamma," said Edwin, "I had rather be a

little boy than not. I don't know enough to be a man, and I am sure I am not good enough; and I want all this time to grow bet-"I wont laugh at the little girls any more,

because they are so weak. I'll try to help them, if I can find out any way. I wont mind if the boys do knock me round; that would not be acting like a man, mamma, would it?" His mother kissed him, and off he ran .-

Child's Paper.

A GENTLEWOMAN.-I cannot forbear pointing out to you, my dearest child." said Lord Collingwood to his daughter, " the great advantages that will result from a temprate conduct and sweetness of manner to all people on all occasions. Never forget that you are a gentlewoman, and all your words and actions should make you gentle. I never heard your mother—your dear good mother—say a harsh or hasty thing to any person in my life Endeavor to imitate her. am quick and hasty in my temper, but my darling, it is a misfortune which, not having been sufficiently restrained in my youth, has caused me inexpressible pain. It has given me more trouble to subdue this impetuosity than anything I ever undertook." REMEMBER.—Every louthsome inmate of Penitentiaries and States Prison, was once a

giving nourishment. Bad moral training wrong influences, and debasing examples do their work, and transform endearing offsprings to ferocious men, who shock humanity by the foulness of their guilt, and the monstrous audacity of their crimes. Yet how seldom has one of these direful transformations been effected without the aid of strong A bad plan.-How many fond mothers and frugal house-wives keep their pretty daughters and preserves for soi some "big bug" or other, till both turn sour. This seems to us to be marvelous poor econo-

gentle, inoffensive, and prattling child; and

every criminal who has explated his crimes

upon the gallows, was once pressed to a moth-

er's breast, and drew from her bosom his life-

All the virtues are in peril when filial piety gives way.

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TION.

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(Signed)

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Copy of a Letter inserted in the Hobart Town Courier of the 1st Murch, 1851, by Major J. Wulch.

Margaret M'Connigan, nineteen years of age, residing at New Town, had been suffering from a violent rheumatic fever for upwards of two months, which had entirely deprived her of the use of her limbs; during this period she was under the care of the most entirely medical men in Robart Town, and by them her case was considered hopeless. A friend prevailed upon her to try Holloway's celebrated fills, which she consented to do, and in an incredible short space of time they effect cure

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Copy of a Letter addressed to J. K. Heyden, Esq., Sydney, New South Wales, February 25th, 1851.

SIR.—A Mr. Thomas Clark, a settler at Lake George was for a considerable time seriously afflicted with a complaint of the Liver, together with the Gravel. His modical attendants, after trying all their ekill, candidly told him that his case was hopeless, and any further efforts useless. In this situation, and when expecting every day would terminate his existence, a friend recommended him to try Holloway's Files, and as a forlorn hope he did so; the first dose gave him considerable relief, he therefore persevered in taking them according to the directions, and is now restored to perfect health. Hy will feel great pleasure in confirming this statement, or even make an affidavit to the same effect, should it be required. (Signed) WM. JONES Proprietor of the Gouldown Herald, New South Wales required. (Signed) WM. JONES Proprietor of the Goulborn Herald, New South Wales

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